THE VALLEY FARMER.

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education, and Domestic Economy Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. III.

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ST. LOUIS, MO. FEBRUARY, 1851.

NO. 2.

THE

VALLEY FARMER.

E, K. WOODWARD AND E. ABBOTT,

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Postmasters and Country Merchants are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe to clubs.

Advertisements will be inserted in the advertising sheet, which forms a cover for each number, at reasonable rates.

CULTURE OF FLAX.

Mr. Henry T. Blow of this city has placed in our hands a letter from a cultivator in Illinois, asking information in regard to the cultivation of Flax for seed. Perhaps we cannot better serve our readers than to answer these inquiries in the order in which they are put.

1. What kind of ground is the best suited for it?

The best soil is a rich loam, but it will do well on almost any soil, except sand, provided it be dry it does not do so well on low lands, or on the

borders of swamps. In fact almost any of the prairie lands of the west will produce good crops if properly prepared. A good wheat is generally a good flax soil; and a rich sod, which has long lain in pasture or meadow, well plowed and rotted, is best for it.

2. What time is best to sow it.

The earlier it is sown in the spring after the ground is fit to work the better.

3. How much seed to be sown to the acre when it is sown for seed alone?

From 20 to 30 quarts. If more seed is sown a greater quantity of fibre will be produced, but less seed.

4. What is the proper time to harvest it?

If required for seed it should be left standing until the first seeds become well ripened.

5. What is a fair average crop?—how much seed to the acre?

From 15 to 25 bushels.

Flax succeeds best after corn or potatoes, or such crops as have been cultivated the year preaious so as to destroy the weeds. The ground cannot be too rich, yet it must not be made so by manuring the flax ground with manures filled with seeds of grass and weeds, which would destroy the crop. The ground should be well plowed and thoroughly pulverised by dragging before sowing, and very lightly dragged or bushed in alterward. The seed being small, it must not be placed deep in the ground.

A bushel of flax seed is raised as easily as a bushel of wheat; is as sure a crop; and will bring from 20 to 40 per cent more in this market.

Eastern agriculturists sometimes sow Flax and Barley together, with very good results. The Berkshire Culturist gives an account of such a crop.

"It was raised by Mr. Reed Mills, of South Willamstown, Mass. Last spring, he sowed an acre and a half of ground with three bushels of barley and one of flax-seed, worth one dollar per bushel—the whole being worth thirty-six dollars and fouteen cents. From this deducting the expenses of cultivation, interest on land, &c.

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eleven dollars fifty cents, a net profit was left of twenty-four dollars sixty-four cents,

A manufacturer of Linseed oil, writes to the Albany Cultivator as follows:

"I have for a number of years, been in the practice of loaning flax seed to sow, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of seed for manufacturing into oil. For the last three years the average yield has not exceeded ten from one, which is indeed a very ordinary yield. I have known farmers who had thirty to one, but it is considered a good return if one bushel produced twenty.

I recently purchased from Mr. Lawrence Gardener, of Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y. a little short of twenty bushels, which he raised among his barley, from a little more than a peck sown. Mr. Gardener assured me that the flax by no means interferred with the growth and yield of the barley—that it did not interfere with the harvesting, but ou the contrary it kept the barley so together as to render the harvesting less difficult.

THE EDITOR ON FOOT.

BLOW'S LEAD AND OIL FACTORY.

It is our desire, as it is our intention, if circumstances will permit, during the passage of this year, to spend some portion of our time in visiting among the farmers and gardeners, and such establishments or manufactories as present points of interest to those for whom we write-the farmers and cultivators of this great Valley. As we do this, we shall note down, from month to month, such things as attract our attention, and which may serve either as examples to be followed, or as beacons of warning, accordingly as they may seem to deserve. Our notions of dignity do not prevent us from making use of the powers of locomotion which nature has given us, and therefore we always travel in the manner which suits us best, with little regard to appearances.

Among the many important manufacturing establishments, which, during our residence in St. Louis, have sprung up here, creating a market at home for the produce of the farmer, and furnishing him in return, articles of convenience or comfort, of superior quality and at reasonable rates, perhaps there is none that is of more importance to the agriculturist, than the white lead, linseed oil, and castor oil factory of Mr. Henry T. Blow. Especially is this true as it relates to such farmers as pursue the system of a variety of

crops, and do not confine their labors to the production of one or two great staples. We know not when we have been more gratified and interested than during a short visit which we made a few days ago to this establishment; which we may remark will repay any one for his trouble who chooses to visit it.

Mr. Blow's works are located on Clark avenue, near Tenth street, and occupy ground from which the buildings were all burnt off about a twelve month ago. At that time the old works were all consumed, together with immense quantities of beans, seed, &c., the entire loss being some \$80,000. Since then has been erected probably the most complete establishment of the kind to be found in the United States.

The buildings are substantial brick and stone structures; the machinery of the most beautiful and perfect form and finish, and all admirably adapted to the purpose.

We learned from the gentlemanly proprietor, who kindly took us through the premises, that the entire cost af these works, including the ground, was about \$135,000; that they gave constant employment to 120 men, and that they would do business to the amount of \$500,000 per annum.

This whole establishment is an honor to its enterprising proprietor, to our fair city, and no less so to the mechanics and craftsmen of St. Louis, efor to his praise be it said, Mr. B. makes it a ru to send abroad for nothing that can be obtained al home.

In one place we were shown thirty thousand dollar's worth of linseed oil, imported directly from Great Britain, to be used in the manufacture of white lead. This importation was made not because of any want of capacity in the establishment to manufacture all the oil required, and a surplus for market, but because the seed could not be obtained in the country. Here is a subject worthy the attention of farmers. Thirty thousand dollars sent abroad by a single individual for an article which will grow luxuriently upon any of the broad lands of the west. And moreover this imported article will all be used in the manufacture of white lead, which will nearly all be parchased and used by the people of the west, and we were assured by Mr. Blow that he could have paid \$1 50 per bushel for flax seed, manufactured the oil, and then have sold it for five thousand dollars less than he can sell his importation and make money by the transaction. Think of these things, ye who think there is no profit in any kind of farming but in raising pork or wheat. We tell you that ordinarily flax seed a

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10 k a i one dollar and a quarter a bushel is a more profitable crop than wheat at eighty cents; yet who will agree to pay that price for wheat of the next barvest? while Mr. Blow will contract to pay at least one dollar and twenty cents per bushel for any quantity of flax seed.

In a previous article we have spoken of the cultivation of flax seed, and we wish such of our farmer friends as have had experience in its production, would communicate through the Valley Farmer the result of that experience.

As we were leaving the factory in company with the proprietor, we encountered a farmer, who was driving his heavily laden waggon down Tenth street; when the following conversation passed, which we have recorded for the benefit of such others as may desire the information sought by the farmer.

Farmer .- Hello, stranger! is this the road to the castor oil factory?

Blow .- Yes, sir; just turn to the right at the next corner.

F .- Do they buy these beans there now, and how much do they give?

B .- They will buy all you have, and pay you one dollar and ten cents a bushel.

F .- Well, will they take my beans and then send me way down town with a scratch of paper for my money, to some man who will pay me in bank rags?

B-No; you will be paid at the factory as soon as you deliver your beans, in good hard silver, or gold, if you prefer it.

F .- Thank you. Good day,

B .- Good day, sir.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

The subject of exempting the homestead, to a fixed amount in value, from attachment, is attracting much attention in most parts of the community; and a number of States have already passed laws to this effect. In some States provision is also made that the husband shall not transfer the homestead. of the same limited amount without consent of his wife.

We think that judicious laws upon this subject would have salutary effect on the prosperity and general happiness of the community. The effect would not be generally to prevent the creditor from paying his debts, but enable him finally to discharge them, by having a house for himself and land not injudiciously, as is the case with

though he was a man, and his family regarded as being worthy of the kind consideration of society end of law.

With the homestead exemption a man and his family may and will work in order to procure a dear and sacred spot, which they may call "sweet home," around which the family circle may cluster, and live in harmoney and comfort, sheltered from the rude blast and inclement skies, and the still ruder blasts of the law. Besides the exertions of the husband and father to embellish and render delightful that spot that is ever dear to the heart, his wife and children, also, lend their aid in the planting of tree, shrubs, and beautiful flowers to adorn that home which they may call their own, and which cannot be wrested from them by any adverse fortune. While the foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nest, and our beasts of the stall have comfortable quarters, and are well fed, shall it be said that the man of misfortune, his wife and children, perhaps suffering also under the "ills which flesh is heir to," have not have not where to lay thier heads, but in penury, and friendless, must be turned to "the pelting of the pittiless storm;" and perhaps exposed to the scorn of less worthy persons, who at that time may chance to be at the top of the revolutionary wheel of for-

What will be the effect af the homestead exemption? The man who is reduced to the necessity of claiming it, cannot get trusted Very well, let him endure so readily. this disadvantage rather than peril the dear home of his family. If he cannot live without trust when he has a good house and a few acres of land, how can he live when his house and credit, and as many vainly think, his reputation aie gone. Better never be trusted, than make a debt that will as surely sweep away his happy home, as an avalanch or an impetuous stream from the mountains.

The person who trusts a man with a view of taking from him and his family that shelter to which they fondly cling as the iony dear spot on earth, should never be indulged by putting the gripes of the law In his grasping hand. Let a man gain his home, economize and live within his means, family. By being protected legally as many, contract debts unnecessarily, and as

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is sometimes the case for purposes worse than useless and then his worthy family have to suffer, perhaps through life, the consequence of his indiscretion. The genaral welfare of the community requires that the unfortunate should not be "kicked still a peg lower," and the number of paupers increased.—N. E. Farmer.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

FEBRUARY is so called from the Roman custom of burning expiatory sacrifices, Februalis; the Saxons called it *Sprout-kele*, because the kale, or cabbage began to sprout; and also Solmonath, or pancake-month, because cakes were offered to the sun.

In this latitude we are usually frostbound until the close of this month; such incidental labor as is referred to under the head of January may still be pursued; it is however well to have the heavy hauling executed before this month is far advanced, else an early spring may render it impracticable; in this district where the land is clayey and retentive of water, the roads are then in an unfit state for travel, and the humane man will not by any unnecessary postponement weary his team; the prudent man will not, for it draws upon his pocket.

As this month advances the evidences of approaching spring admonish the husbandman to have all things ready for action, he will look after his plows and harness and see that all his implements are in working order, every thing in its place and ready for

The reference to plows reminds us of the many candidates for the farmer's favor. each professing to be better than his neighbor; some claim to be suited to all soils and to all work, others boast they are self sharpeners, and never need the blacksmith's helpping hand,—the latter undoubtedly have a great advantage.

The quality of the implement we use is of much importance, and all will readily admit that many are illy adapted to their intended purposes,—some of us have not made this discovery without feeling our pockets tingle, despite the florid praise of those whose interest indiced the puff that misled us, in the purchase.

During all this month your stock will need more careful attention than during kind, finely chopped.

any other of the whole twelve. If your working cattle and horses now get thin and weak they will be unfit for the spring work, which must soon be commenced. And the animals with young-see that they are provided with good food, and plenty of it, with warm bedding, and are not worried or teazed by vicious animals yarded with them. The food for such animals should be nutricious rather than hearty, and as the period of parturition approaches they should be sheltered with additional care. For three or four weeks before they bring forth, their food should be of such a nature as will mpart strength to them and their offspring, and at the same time promote the secrtion of milk. Brewers' grain, or wheat bran from the mills where they can be obtained, are among the cheapest articles that can be used. They may be fed to cows at the rate of a peck for each cow per day, before calving, and a half bushel por day afterwards. Sheep may be fed from one to three quarts per day. When these articles cannot be had, a little corn or oats for sheep, and for cows corn meal, at the rate of from two to four quarts each per day, will be beneficial. A few carrots will greatly favor the secretion of milk both in cows and sheep, and may be given with advantage in addition to the corn or meal.

If not already done, cut and haul all the fencing stuff you need, mortice and shape the posts, split and point the rails, in readiness to put up as soon as the season will admit. See that substantial gates are made and hung at the entrance of every field or yard on your farm. Cut and pile your summer fuel, if not done before.

Carefully examine your barns, slables, and other out buildings, as well as your own dwelling, and see that all necessary repairs are promptly made.

Provide your hens with warm, comfortable houses and convenient poles to roost upon; and if you wish them to lay well, keep their apartments and nests clean. Allow them to have constantly before them plenty of gravel, clam or oyster shells, as well a heap of wood or coal ashes, brick dust, and finely pounded old mortar, or lime to roll or dust themselves in. Give them water, boiled mashed potatoes, mixed with Indian meal, and a little fresh meat of some kind finely chapped.



Kendall's Churn. Fro. 6.

Simple in its construction, and combining all the good qualities of other cylindrical churns with this additional advantage, that the revolving dasher can be taken out in a moment, any time it is required to be cleansed. They are light and portable and

may be placed upon a bench or a table and operated by a child. These churns are sold by Plant & Salisbury, at \$2 50 to \$10, according to size.

To Make Butter in the Winter. — In some parts of the country, the country the art of making butter, in the winter is very imperfectly understood. Indeed many good dairy women suppose it is absolutely impracticable to make it at that season. Now in some places, at least some in New England, it is constantly practised, and the process is as familiar as that of making butter in May or October. The short history of it is this;

The cows should be stabled, and fed on good sweet hay, and if provender is added so much the better. Instead of keeping the milk in a warm place, it should be kept in a cold one, and no matter how soon it free-Freezing will separate the cream much more perfectly than it will rise without, and it is taken off with much less troublc. When the cream is churned, the churn should not be placed too near the fire. The ordinary warmth of the kitchen will be suf-Too much heat will destroy both the complexion and flavor of the butter. It will require a little more time in churning, than it does in warmer weather; and that is all the real difficulty in making as good butter in January, as can be made at any season of the year.

Butter cured with one half ounce of common salt, one-fourth ounce salt petre, onefourth ounce of moist sngar, pounded together and used in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter, will on trial be found to keep any length of time, and have a much fiver flavor than when salted in the usual manner.

13"A white gunpowder, said to be more powerful then the black, has been manufactured in England.

SCOURS IN SHEEP.

Will any of your numerous subscribers inform the readers of the Wool Grower what will cure sheep or lambs of the scours, as that disease is very common at this season of the year, and as yet I have found no cure.

Yours, L. Boyn.

The scours is a kind of ardent purging or diarræha, brought about by sudden changes of food and exposure to rough weather.

The best and surest remedy against the evil under all circumstances, is known by the name of English "Sheep's Cordial," and is prepared as follows.

"Take of prepared chalk one ounce, powdered catechuhalf an ounce, powdered ginger two drachme, and powdered opinm half a drachm; mix them with a half a pint of peppermint water—give two or three table spoonfuls morning and night to a grown sheep, and half that quantity to a lamb.

Mr. Randal in his excellent work on sheep husbandry, gives the following simple remedy:—

"If the purging is severe, and especially it any mucus is observed with the fæces, the feculent matter should be removed from the bowels by some gentle cathartic—as a half a drachm of rhubarb, or an ounce of linseed oil, or half an ounce of epsom salts to a lamb. This should alwas be followed by an astringent, and in nine cases out of ten the latter will serve in the first instance. I generally administer say, 1-1 oz. of prepared chalk in a half a pint of tepid milk, once a day for two or three days, at the end of which and frequently after the first dose, the purging will have ordinarily abated or entirely ceased.

ANOTHER REMEDY.—We find in one of our exchanges the following remedy against this disease, which may be valuable to our correspondents.

In scours, the surface evaporates too little of the moisture, and should be relaxed by diffusable stimulents in the form of ginger tea. The treatment that I have found the most successful, is as follows: Tkke 4 ozs. raw linseed oil—2 oz. of lime water—mix. Let this quantity be given to the sheep on the first appearance of the above disease; the quantity will suffice for a lamb. Give about a wine-glass full of ginger-tea at intervals of four hours. Let the animal be fed on gruel, or mashes of ground meal. If the above treatment fails to arrest the disease, add half a teaspoonful of powdered bayberry bark to each wine glass of tea. If the extremeties are cold, rub

them with a tincture of capsicum.

The feeding of pine boughs we have formerly practiced and found to be useful. Pine has a revulsive action on the skin, is stimulent and diuretic, and if used occasionally might be the means of preventing many forms of disease in animals.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Committee appointed by the Legislature of this State to mature a plan of an Agricultural College, have reported on the same. A farm of 600 acres is to be connected with the College, and each pupil is to work on it four hours every day. The cost of tuition and board is reckoned at \$100 a year.

To carry out the plan of instruction, as laid down by the Committee, the following Professors are required.

A Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Manipulation; of Natural History and Mineralogy; of Mathematics, Engineering, and practical Surveying; of Botany and Horticulture; of History, Law, and General Science, of Veterinary Art and Anatomy. A farmer is to have charge of the farm and stock—a gardener, carpenter, mason and blacksmith, constantly employed, with a view of giving practical knowledge of arts so essential in the management of the farm. The course of instruction will occupy three years.

We hope this enterprise may not feil of a trial; to promote the health of the students, and store their minds with common sense, practical knowledge, and business habits; also that college students may thus learn how to apply their education to something in industrial life besides making sermons, pills, briefs, thereby crowding the learned professions, under the mistaken idea that educated men must be provided for in a "profession."

This is one of the errors of the age, which such a college would serve to correct, by making labor honorable in public estimation, as it is in reality. By combining education and industry, both would be advanced. To boys generally we say, get an education to qualify you for farming, and be proud of it, for it is the noblest of occupations.—[Phrenological Journal.

A CHEAP ICE-HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Louisville Chronicle, over the Signature of a "Dutch Farmer," gives the following simple and cheap plan of making an ice-house for farm and family use:—

"Two years ago, I built an ice-house by diging about two feet in the ground, and putting

the earth around so as to keep the air out when finished; then put a frame over it, 16 feet by 12 the post 8 inches thick thick, boarded with inch boards and filled with tan; a floo- on top, about ten inches tan on that, and thed a middling steep shed roof boards. I had a partition made through the short way, cutting off five feet for the milkhouse, leaving the ice-house 11 by 12, and 10 feet deep.

[Vol. 3, No. 2.

"There is a door 21-2 feet square on the north side near the upper floor, to fill the ice in. The ice is cut into blocks as big as can be easily handled easily, and some broke fine to fill in and around the sides. I put no straw around the sides, but fill as tight as I can, and then shut it up till April or May, when it has melted away from the sides about three or four inches. then I put saw dust on the top about four inches thick and iat it run down the sides to cover the ice all over with saw dust.

"We had plenty of ice till winter, after using it the whole summer through. In hay and harvest, we take a can full of water and threw in a chunk of ice and take it to the field—this will keep cool half a day; and if there are a good many hands, we take some chunks of ice along in the morning to the field, wrapped up in flannel, and that will keep all day; then whenever we get a can full of water we throw in a piece or ice, and in this way we have cooled water all day.

"The whole cost of my ice house and milk-house did not exceed forty dollars, and I would not do without one for five times the cost."

The Cincinnati Star relates the following anecdote of young gentleman of the south, who expended a large fortune—money, negroes, everything, in a course of intemperance and profilgacy.

He had just paid a last year's grog bill of \$800. One day he was walking in the street very leisurly, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him to come over.

"Doctor said," said he, I wish you would just take a look into my throat."

"I don't discover any thing, sir," said the doc-

"You don't!" said he, "why that's strange; will you be kind enough, sir, to give another look?"

"Reaily, sir," said the doctor after a second look, "I dont't see anything."

"No! why doctor there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down my throat!" Th

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SCIENCE AND ART.

For the Valley Farmer. THE HYDRAULIC RAM.

The discovery of and perfecting the interesting machine now under consideration marks an
era in the history of the application of the principles of Hydraulics to the use and pleasure o
man. The operation of the Hydraulic Ram being understood by few, it will be excused if we
devote a short space in illustrating the principles
to which is due its striking effectiveness. The
remarks which follow are chiefly compiled from
a recent work on Hydraulics.

"If the various operations of the lower animals were investigated, a thousand devices that are practiced by man would be met with, and a thousand more of which we know nothing. Even the means by which they defend themselves and secure their food or their prey, are calculated to impart useful information. Some live by stratagem, laying concealed till their unsurpecting victims approach within reach; others dig pitfals to entrap them; and others again fabricate nets to entangle them, and coat the threads with glutinous substances resembling the bird-lime of the fowler. Some species distil poison and slay their victims by infusing it into their blood; while others, relying on their muscular energy, suffocate their prey in their embraces and crush both body and bones in a pulpy mass. The Tortoise draws himself into his shell as into a fortress, and bids defience to his foes; and the porcupine erects around his body an array of bayonets, from which his enemies retire with dread. The strength of the ox, the buffalo and the rhinoceros is in their necks, and which they apply with rssistles force to gore and toss their enemies, The Elephant, by his weight treads his foes to death; and the horse by his kick, inflicts a wound that is often as fatal as the bullet of a rifle, the space through which his foot passes, adding force to the blow.

There are numerous proofs of some of the lowe

animals being aware that the momentum of a moving body is increased by the space through which it falls. Of several species of birds which feed on shell fish, some, when unable to crush the shell with their bills, carry them up in the air, and let them drop that they may be broken by the tall. The Athenian poet Æschylus, it is said, was killed by a tortoise that an eagle dropped upon his bald head which the bird it is supposed mistook for a stone.) When the male of sheep or goats prepare to butt, they always receds backwards to some distance; and then rushing impetuously forward, (accumulating force as they go,) bring their foreheads in contact with a shock that sometimes proves fatal. The ancients, perhaps from witnessing the battles of these animals, constructed military engines to act on the same principle. A ponderous beam was suspended at the middle by chains, and one end impelled by the united effort of a number of men at the opposite end, against walls which it demolished with slow but sure effect. The battering end was generally, and with Greeks and Romans uniformly protected by an iron or broze cap in the form of a ram's head; and the entire instrument was named after that animal. It was the most destructive of all their war machinery; no building however solid could long withstand its attacks. Plutarch in his life of Anthony, mentions one eight. ty feet in length.

The action of the ram is familiar to most people, but it may not be known to all, that similar results might be produced by a liquid as by a solid; that a long column of water moved with great volocity, might be made equally destuctive as a beam of wood or iron—yetso it is. Waves of the sea act as water rams against rocks or other barriers that impede their progrees, and when their force is increased by storms of wind, the most solid structures give way before them. The old lighthouse on the Eddystone rocks was thus battered down during a storm in 1703, when the engineer, Mr. Winstanley, and all his people perished.

The increased force that water acquires when its motion is accelerated might be shown by a thousand examples; a bank or trough that easily retains it when at rest or when slightly moved, is often insufficient when its volocity is greatly increased. When the deep lock of a canal is opened to transfer a ship or boat to a lower level, the water is permitted to descend by slow degrees; were the gates opened at once, the washing mass would sweep the gates below before it; or the greater portion would be carried

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in the surge quite over them—and perhaps the vessel also. A sluggish stream drops almost perpendicutarly over a precipice, but the momentum of a rapid one shoots it over, and leaves, as at Niagra, a wide space between. It is the same with a stream issuing from a horizontal tube-if the liquid pass slowly through, it falls inertly at the orifice, but if its volocity be considerable the jet is carried to a distance ere it touches the ground. The level of a great part of Holland is below the surface of the sea, and the dykes are in some thirty feet high; whenever a leak occurs, the parts greatest efforts are made to repair it immediately, and for the obvious reason that the aperture keeps enlarging and the liquid mass behind is put in motion toward it; thus the pressure is increased, and if the leak be not stopped, keeps increasing, till it bears with irresistable force, all obstructions away. A fatal example is recorded in the ancient history of Holland:

An ignorent burgher near Dort, to be revenged on a neighbor, dug a hole through the dyke opposite the house of the latter, intending to close it after his neighbor's property had been destroyed; but the water rushed through with accellerating force, till all resistance was in vain, and the whole country became deluged. The ancients were well aware of this accumulation of force in running waters. Allusions to it are common among the ablest writers, and various maxims of life were drawn from it. "The beginning of strife," says Solomon, "is as when one letteth out water:"-the breach of waters :- "leaping forth of waters:"-"rushing of mighty waters," &c., are frequently mentioned, to indicate the irrisistable influence of desolating evils when once admitted.

That the force which a running stream thus acquires may be made to drive a portion of the liquid far above the source whence it flows, is obvious from several operations in nature. During astorm of wind, long swelling waves in the open sea alterniaely rise and fall, without the crests or tops of any being elevated much above the rest; but when they meet from opposite directions, or when their progress is suddenly arrested by the bow of a ship, by rocks, or other obstacles, part of the water is driven to great elevations. There is a fine example at the Eddystone Rocks, the heavy swell from the Bay of Biscay and from the Atlantic roll in and break with inconceivable fury upon them, so that volumes of water are thrown up with terrific violence, and the celebrated lighthouse sometimes appears from this canse, the pipe of a fountain enclosed in a stu- lower end of the tube.

pendous 'jet d'eau.' The light room in the old light house was sixty feet above the sea, and it was often buried in the waves, so immense was the volumns of water thrown on it.

The Hydraulic ram raises water on precisely the same principle; a quantity of the liquid is set in motion throughl an inclined tube, and its escape from the lower orifice is made suddenly to cease, when the momentum of the moving mass drives up like waves, a portion of its own volumn to an elevation much higher than that from which it descended. This may be illustrated by an experiment familiar to most people. Suppose the lower orifice of a tube whose upper one is connected to a reservoir of water, be closed with the finger, and a very minute stream be allowed to escape from it in an upward direction, the tiny jet would rise nearly to the surface of the reservoir; it could not of course ascend higher, but if the finger were then moved one side so as to allow a free ascape till the whole contents of the tube were rapidly moving to the exit, and the orifice then at once contracted or closed as before, the jet would dart far above the reservoir, for in addition to the hydrostatic pressure which drove it up in the first instance, there would be a new force acting upon it derived from the motion of the water. As in the case of a hammer of a few pounds weight when it rests on the anvil it exerts a pressure on the later with a force due to its weight only, but when put in motion by the hand of the smith, it descends with a force equivalent to the pressure of perhaps a ton.

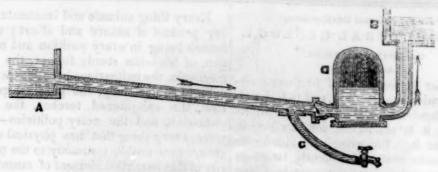
Every person accustomed to draw water from pipes that are supplied from very elevated sources. must have observed, when the cocks or discharging orifices are suddenly closed, a jar or tremor communicated to the pipes, and a snapping sound like that from smart blows of a hammer. These effects are produced by blows which the ends of the pipes receive from the water; the liquid particles in contact with the plug of a cock, when it is turned to s'op the discbarge, being forcibly driven up against it by those constituting the moving mass behind. The philosophical instrument named a water hammer illustrates this fact. The effect is much the same as if a solid rod moved with the same volocity as the water through the tube until its progress was stopped in the same manner, except that its momentum would be concentrated on that point of the pipe against which it struck, whereas with the liquid rod the momentum would be communicated equally to, and might be transmitted from any part of the

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Whitehurst's Water Ram. Fig. 7.

Hence it often occurs that the ends of such plpes, when made of lead, are swelled greatly beyond their original dimensions. We have seen some 3-4 of an inch calibre enlarged to 11-4 inches before they were ruptured.

At a hospital in Bristol, England, a plumber was engaged to convey water through a leaden-pipe from acistern in one of the upper stories to the kitchen below, and it happened that the lower end of the tube was burst nearly every time the cock was used. After several attampts to remedy the evil, it was determined to solder one end of a smaller pipe immediately behind the cock, and to carry the other end to as high a level as the water in the cistern; and now i was found that on shutting the cock the pipe did not burst as before, but a jet of considerable height was forced from the upper end of the new pipe; it therefore became necessary to increase its height to prevent water escaping from it-upon which it was continued to the top of the hospital, being twice the height of the supplying cistern, but where to the great surprise of those who constructed the work, some water still issued: a cistern was threfore placed to recieve this water, which was found very convenient, since it was thus raised to the highest floors without any ex-Here circumstances led the workman to the constuction of a water-ram, without knowing that such a machine had been previously devised.

The first person who is known to have raised water by a ram designed for the purpose, was Mr. Whitehurst, a watchmaker in Derby in England. He erected a machine similar to the one represented by the subjoined figure, in 1772. A description of it was forwarded to the Royal Society and published in their Transactions.

A represents the spring or reservoir, the surface of the water in which was about the same level as the bottom of the cistern B. The main pipe from A to the cock at the end of C was nearly

six hundred feet in length, and one and a half inches calibre. The cock was sixteen feet below A and furnished water for the kitchen, offices, &c. When it was opened the liquid column in A C was put in motion and acquired a velocity due to a fall of sixteen feet; and as soon as the cock was shut the momentum of this long column opened the valve, upon which part of the water rushed into the air vessel and up the verticie pipe into B. This effect took place every time the cock was used, and as the water was drawn from it at short intervals for household purposes, "from morning to night?" "all the days in the year," an abundance was raised into B without any exertion or expense.

In our next we will give an explanation of the present form of the Hydraulic Ram, and its various applications.

Chicken, Beef, or Veal Broth.—Cut up the chicken, or an equal quantity of lean veal or beef, and boil with two spoonsfull of washed rice, until tender. Then keep it covered in a bowl or pitcher for use. When wanted, add crumbs of cracker or stale bread, with a little salt. It is very palatable for a sick person.

Water gruel.—Boil a pint and a half of perfectly clean water in a perfectly clean vessel; add to it gradually a mixture of two spoonsfull of Indian meal in three spoonsfull of water, in a bowl. Then pour the whole into the vessel and boil it nearly half an hour, stirring it. Skim it and season with salt. When admissible, one quart of milk added and boiled up once, makes it more palatable to some.

A LANDLORD called out to a temperance man— "Why you are looking yellow with abstinence." "Yes," said the man putting his hand into his pocket, and pulling out some eagles, "and my pocket is looking yellow too."

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From the National Intelligencer.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK. Number Three.

Feldspar is composed of four oxydessilex, slumina or clay, iron, and potash; si-lex predominates. Of quartz, in all its varieties, it is almost the entire element of feldspar it is the principal; aluminous or clay soils contain frequently twice as much silex as alumina; the quantity of iron and potash in feldspar is small, not often over two or three per cent.

It appears then that sand is composed of two oxydes, or chemical combinations, again combined by the same agency. Feldspar or clay is composed of four oxydes, also combined by a chemical affinity, to form a compound still more complex than quartz or sand. The quartz and feldspar are combined by a mechanical mixture to form rocks and soils.

It hence follows, that, in these two principal elements of soils, quartz and feldspar, or sand and clay, are not less than six combinations of ultimate principles, or oxygen and metals, ali by chemical affinity, and two combinations at least of those compounds forming those two elements. These six chemical compounds, again compounded by chemical agency, are then united by mechanical mixtures to form rocks and soils.

Quartz and feldspar are not the only essenial elements of soils, but also among the most important materials in the arts of civmost important materials in the arts of civ-ilization. The principal materials of glass yourself, I wonder if he will pay the note? is quartz; that of porcelain feldspar. presence of potash, soda, or some alkaline substance acting as a'flux, is indispensable in the manufacturing of each of these important articles of domestic economy.

After performing the important agency of producing vegetation-of course furnishing our wheat, our corn, our beef, and our pork, -quartz of a porous character constitutes the French burr, for changing grains into flour. Pulverised quartz, cemented by iron into sandstone, forms our grindstones, for sharpening the axes and chisels of the mnchanic and the knives and scissors of the housekeeper. For some animals it is essential to the process of digestion; fowls cannot live without it.

Every thing animate and inanimate; every product of nature and of art; every human being in every position and condi-tion of life—the sturdy farmer, the busy mechanic, the indtustious housekeeper, the delicate refined lady, the polished gentleman, the enlightened teacher, the wise statesman, and the noisy politician—in a word, every thing that has physical existence, bears visible testimony to the neceseity of this important element of mountains, rocks, and soils-of quartz, sand-"a common stone."

Experiment: Shake a tumbler, contain ing a little newly slaked lime and some water; let the tumbler stand till the lime settles and the water becomes clear; pour the water into another tumbler and blow into it air from the lungs through a quill or pipestem,-the clear water becomes turbid with white flakes or a sediment, by the carbonic acid from the lungs uniting with the lime in the water, forming the carbonate of lime.

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.

Useful hints if they do the good intended by the writer:

"Sit at the window and look over the way at your neighbors excellent mansion which he has recently built and paid for and sigh out, 'O that I were a rich man.'

Get angry with with your neighbor, and think you have not got a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two; take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself 'When shall I be buried here.'

Sign a note for a friend, and never forget your

Think every body means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine, till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble.

Believe every dime passed to you is but a sixpence crossed and express your doubts about getting rid of it if you take it.

Never accommodate any one if you can possibly help it.

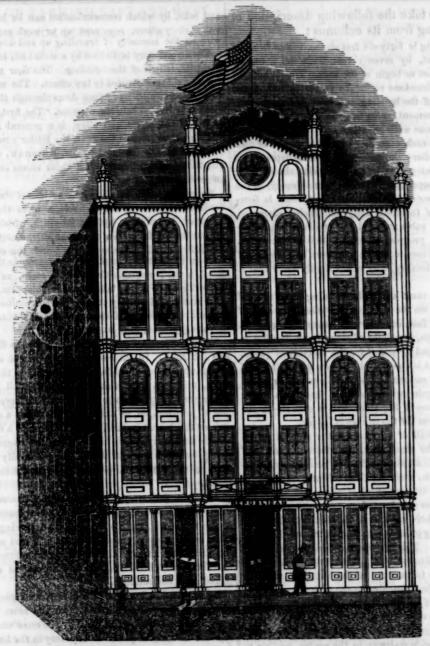
Never visit the sick and afflicted, and never give a farthing to the poor.

Grind the faces and hearts of the poor and un-

fortunate. Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talent, and believe that at no distant day you will

come to want. Let the poor-house be in your mind, with all the horrors of poverty and distress.

Then you will be miserable to your heart's content—if we may so speak—sick at heart, and at varience with the whole world.



The new Republican building on Chesnut street, between Main and Second streets, St. Louis.-Fig. 8.

we presume our readers will be well pleaits mechanical execution and the intellectu- and beautifully printed on entirely new

Although perhaps a little out of our line al ability concentrated in its editorial corps. In the Great Fire of the 17th May, 1849, sed with the subjoined view of the new the whole establishment of the Republican building erected by the enterprising pro- -the building, steam engine, power pressprietors of the Republican newspaper, es, types, fixtures, paper, book bindery—which is probably as complete an establishevery thing but their books and files were ment as can be found in the United States; destroyed. Since then they have founded and we may also add, that among the many a new, complete and extensive office, and excellent papers in St. Louis, the Repubon last New Year's day issued from their lican stands deservedly at the head, both in new building their paper much enlarged,

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type. We take the following description of the building from its columns:

The building is forty-six feet eleven inches front on Chesnut street, by seventy feet deep, on a twenty foot alley. Let us begin at the base. The foundation rests on the limestone rock. In front, extending the whole width of the building, is a vault under the sidewalk and pavement, seven feet wide, eleven feet deep, with heavy stone walls on either side, and a strong cemented brick arch over it. In the west end of this vault is the boiler: the eastern half is the deposite for coal. The heat passes under and twice through the boiler, and escapes through a stack, or chimney, in the southwest corner of the building. The boiler is fourteen and a half feet long, forty-four inches diameter, and the safety valve and mud valve will escape into the sewer, now in progress of construction on Chesnut st. This will be no inconvenience to passers by. In fact, if not told of its locality, they would hardly know that it

Between the vault and main building is an area of three feet, and on the side [on the alley] an area of two and a half feet, covered with heavy iron grating. On this side, also, is a flight of stone steps, leading to the basement, and a "slide" for the delivery of paper.

The basement is eleven fect between the ceiling and the floor. The eastern half is partitioned off from the western, and again sub-divided. In front, is a larger cellar, for the use of the store that is over it—in the rear, a large room for the storage of paper.

The western half of the basement is applied to the reception of the machinery, the steam engine and presses. First is a steam engine, of peculiar and beautiful construction, erected on four columns, of ten horse power, with all its appliances of pipes and other fixtures, and yet so constructed as to occupy very little space. Next, there are two of R. Hoe & Co.'s double cylinder printing presses; and further on, are the washing troughs, &c. This apartment is devoted exclusively to printing the Republican. A shaft runs horizontally from the engine to the rear of the building, where it couples with a shaft reaching to the fifth story, driving the machinery of all the intermediate stories, and performing various other duties.

The next, or ground floor, is divided into two apartments, with a wide stairway in the centre, leading to the second floor. The eastern room, which is twenty feet wide by the depth of the building, is constructed for a store. The western part, having a front of twenty feet, and extending along the alley, is divided thus: In front, and occupying the larger portion, is the "Counting Room," which is supplied with a counter, doks, a fire proof vault, for the preservation of the books, files, &c., &c. Next, there is a private room for the financial partner; and in the rear of this, a room for making up the mails, having a direct communication, by a "dumb waiter," with the press room below. From the counting room, a "dumb waiter" extends up o the fifth story connected with speaking trumpets

and bells, by which communication can be had, with every story above, copy sent up or work sent down, without the necessity of traveling up and down stairs.

The second story is divided by a wide hall, extending the entire length of the building. The four rooms on the east side are devoted to law offices. The west half, which is connected by folding doors through the whole extent, is divided into three rooms. The first, on the corner of the street and alley, is a general Reading and Reporters' room—the next, the Editor's room, and the third will be occupied by Mr. Kershaw, with his Engraving establishment. All these rooms are large, and well ventilated.

Ascending to the third story by a flight of stairs from the hall, we have, on the east side, a room the whole extent of he building, by half its width, which will be used as the Bindery. On the other side, directly over the Editor's and Reporters' rooms, and the counting room on the first floor, and the press room in the basement, is the Newspaper Composition room, extending the entire depth of the building. In this room, we can place stands and employ twenty-two compositors, with all the appurtenances of imposing stones, standing galties, proof presses, &c., &c.

The Fourth and Fifth stories are devoted to the Book and Job Office. In these stories, several book and job presses are propelled by the steam engine in the basement, using an upright shaft. Here we shall be able to present a preparation to execute any and every species of printing, on as extensive and cheap a scale as any establishment in the West. To attempt a detail of all the machinery, type, &c., in these two rooms, occupying the entire space of the building, is hardly necessary, as no one but a printer could understand the terms.

Above the fifth story, is a sixth, or small room, occupying a portion of the roof, affording a splendid view of the whole city, and its environs, and serving many other useful purposes; and to crown all, and extending their influence over all, the STARS AND STRIPES of the Union will float from as tall a mast as can be placed upon the building.

By the application of steam to the machinery, the newspaper "forms" are passed from the news to the press room, and back again; and by the same machinery, "forms" may be passed to any story in the building where they may be required. A hatchway extends from the basement to the top, with a hoisting apparatus worked by steam, and by which the persons employed can be sent up, or down, without loss of time. Every story is supplied with its own wash stands, water closets, &c., the hydrant reaching from the bottom to the top; and when the whole is completed, the entire building will be heated by the steam from the boiler, so that the fire in the vault will be the only one used in the establishment. The whole house is lighted with s. The press room, counting room, mail room, editor's and reporters' rooms, and newspaper composition room, combined, will require about one hundred burners. A handsome baleony will grace the front of the second story, enclosed by an iron railing.

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PROFIT OF FARMING EAST AND WEST. THE ROCK RIVER COUNTRY.

The auther of the following communication is a young man who served an apprenticeship at a mechanical business, in the east, and after attaining his majority came to this city, where he sojourned a year or two, working hard and saving his earnings, until he had accumulated sufficient money to start himself in business in one of the small towns on the river above. From thence the very natural transition was made to a farm on the prairie, where for some three or four years he has been practising those lessons of industry, frugality and economy which he learned in his boyhood, and which, joined to a strong determination and unfaltering perseverance, have aiready placed him on the high road to competence if not affluence. Located in the Rock river country, he is a qualified judge of its advantages, and having gone through the experience of opening a new farm, he is well posted up in all the difficulties and discouragements which confront the new settler.

We do not understand wherein we were wrong in the article referred to; at any rate all our assections seem to be sustained by our correspondent. We do not, however, see the force of his logic that he doubts "the propriety of a man having \$2,000 coming to the west," when he afterwards asserts that a man with \$300 can do better in the west than one with ten times that sum at the east.

Besides the reasons enumerated why western farmers sometimes fail of success, may be mentioned the fact that they do not coltivate a variety of crops, but confine themselves to one or two great staples. If these fail or experience a reduction in price, the labor of the whole season is lost. Often he raises no hemp, nor flax, nor barley, nor buckwheat; he has neither meadow, orchard, nor garden; he sells no butter, or cheese, or poultry, or wool-it is all either pork, or corn, or wheat. It is not so in the eastern States, and when our western farmers become wiser than they now are, it will not be so here.

The fever for purchasing more land; of concentrating in one estate large tracts of land, much of which often remains uncultivated for years, has a very bad effect every way. It keeps the population sparse, and thus prevents the opening of ling or a tenant, should come west with good roads, the establishment and support of

refined life," which make up so large a circumstance in the New Yorker's estimate of his advantages. We would not abridge any man's liberty, or restrain him in any lawful effort to accumulate wealth, but we do wish that the lands of the west could all be divided into small farms, to be occupied by independent freeholders.

To the Editor of the Valley Farmer:

I read in the November number of the Valley Farmer some remarks of yours in reply to the Rural New Yorker, in regard to the West-the Rock river country in particular. As I happen to know something about the farming interest of New York and Illinois, I will venture a few remarks. I will begin by asserting that you both are right and both are wrong-some remarks are true, and some calculated to deceive.

The advantages in favor of New York are a good and sure market for all kinds of produce, and the low price of labor. This applies to those who own a good farm, or have the means to buy one, with the necessary buildings and stock. I doubt the propriety of a man who owns a good farm, or has two thousand dollars or more to invest in one, coming to the west. I do not wish to be understood that a man with capital cannot succeed here, but will say that many times they do not—the reason why I will soon tell. It is true that many of "the comforts and conveniences of refined life" are easily procured in New York, which here are obtained only at great expense, and oft times are not to be obtained at all. is true that larger crops are generally obtained in New York than here, (but not three times as much,) and the products of the dairy will yield a greater amount of cash. Besides this, the citizen of N. York enjoys greater school and religious privileges. He travels over good roads through a thickly settled country, while mills and mechanics are at hand to supply his wants and necessities.

Still the West offers many inducements, particularly to men of small means. Suppose a man of thrifty and industrious habits, but who has been all his days an hirethree hundred dollars in his pocket. He schools and churches, and the introduction of gets forty or eighty acres of land, and goes many of those "comforts and conveniences of to work. He improves as much as he can

cultivate within himself, and all his surplus means invests in substantial improvements on his farm. With ordinary success and prosperity, I will engage that in five or ten years he will be more of an independent man, and able th settle his children better in life than one starting in New York at the same time with three thousand dollars. The reason is obvious: Three hundred dollars will start a man nearly as well as here as eight times that sum whe land is worth fifty dollsrs an acre, and cows fifty dollars a head.

New lands here have a mere nominal value, but as improvements are made the land rises in value, so that the forty acres which was bought for fifty dollars is soon worth five hundred, the increase caused by

the labor of the occupant.

Let no man come west, thinking to realize a large amount of cash in a short time time at farming, for he will be sadly disappointed. But a man certainly can supply a family with all the real necessaries and most of the comforts of life with far less labor and trouble than he can at the east. He can also accumulate and gather around him such property as will subserve his business or accupation in less time and with less ex-

pense than he can at the east.

As you truly remark, what matters the market price of an article wanted for home consumption? A cow that will supply a family with milk and butter, and worth here twelve dollars, is as good as one at the east worth ferty. A laborer can get as many dollars' worth of property here for his month's work as there, and the amount of property will be "three times" as great. have seen many men here who sold good farms at the east-men well to do in the world—and came west with a pocket full of cash, and very mans times I have noticed their cash has wasted away like dew before the sun, and soon are harder cramped than those who commenced without a dollar. The first thing they do is to buy a large farm; then there is a forty on this side and an eighty on that aide, they "kindo'-want," and for fear some one else will get it, they launch out what change they have left, and annex it to the rest of their ple succeed as well as they do? farm. Then they want some stock, seed, You say you have seen no grown wheat provisions, a little lumber, a few groceries, in market. Very likely; the poor wheat &c., which they get on credit, and agree to is generally floured in the country, because

pay for "atter harvest." To meet all these demands will take at least one hundred acres of wheat, and this involves a deal of expense and labor. It will do very well where wheat is worth a dollar a bushel and labor ten or twelve dollars a month. But here wheat is worth fifty to sixty cents a bushel, and labor a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day, so it will not pay, cipher it as you will. So much labor to be done and so little help to do it, it is not properly attended to. It is not well plowed or harrowed; much of the crop wasted in harvesting -as much more in threshing-and when the balance sheet is struck it oft times happens that the crop has run him in debt.

Instead of raising stock to consume his produce at home, he raises large fields of grain, which in a few years impovererish

his farm and ruin himself.

But, you will enquire, Do the small far-mers always succeed? By no means. I often wondered why there were so many farmers in embarrassed circumstances in the country, but come to look at it in its true light, it is easily explained. "A little farm well tilled," is in every one's mouth, but some how it is not understood, else why will men skim over forty acres and get ten bushels per acre, when they might just as easily, and much more to their advantage, get twenty bushels from twenty acres. have heard it remarked, and I know it to be true, that there is as much wasted on a common sized farm here, as there is raised on a New England farm. Again; I have seen a man spend a day in going to a sand ridge to scour his plow, which had stood all winter in the furrow where it was used in the fall. His twenty-five dollar fan mill stands by the wheat bin, with no other shelter than a forkfull of straw in the hopper, which is worse than no shelter. The waggon stands exposed to sun and storm from one year's end to the other, and the harness, if not thrown into the waggon, is hung on a pin in the old log stable, and has the drippings of the leaky roof for a week after the storm is over.

Is the country to blame for all this? Surely not. Is it not a wonder that pec-

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it is cheaper to send a barrel of flour to in the plow may be comprised under the market, than five bushels of poor wheat.

We do labor under a great disadvantage in getting our produce to market; still it is surprising to notice the change for the better that has taken place during the last five years. With the railroads now in progress and about to be commenced, I think that in a few years all the facilities will be afforded that can be desired, and the Rock river country will present as great inducements to the settler as any part of the west. X. Y. Z.

THE PLOW.

The Albany Cultivator devotes a page of his January number to a notice of the improvement in agricultural implements, from which we extract the following, in reference to the plow-which the writer says, may be regarded as forming, in part, the basis of agriculture:

"We eannot here specify all the changes which the plow has undergone from the earliest ages. A comparison of the figures representing the plow used by the ancient Egyptians, or Romans, with those in use among the most civilized nations at the present day, shows a striking contrast; though there are instances, as with the Moors of Africa, and the Spanish settlements of America, in which but little advance has been made from the most primitive rudeness of the implement. It is, however, chiefly within the present century, that the most important improvements in the plow have been made. The substitution of cast iron for the wooden mould-board was made in Scotland tewards the close of the last century, and about that time considerable discussion began in Great Britain in regard to the proper construction of the plow. This discussion was subsequently extended to this country, and the improvement of the plow became a prominent object with our agricultural societies. Still it was several years before any material advance became perceptible, and it may be safely assumed that the most valuable improvements have been added to the implement within the last forty years, and the greater portion of them within much less time.

following heads:

1. Greater ease of draft. This item alone has lessened the expense of plowing in many instances fully one half. Formerly it was common in "breaking up," or plowing sward, to use four horses or oxen, with sometimes an extra horse as a leader; the manual force being a plowman, a driver, and, if the ground was at all uneven or hard, a hand to bear on the plow in particular dlaces. Lands in the same condition are now plowed with two horses or oxen. with only one man, who is both plowman and driver, more land being plowed in a day, and a greater average depth than before. This ease of draft is owing partly to the wearing surfaces of the plow being hard and entirely smooth, and partly to the form being more nearly that which is calculated to accomplish the work with the least resistance.

2. Superior execution of the work. A great gain has been effected in this respect, The better condition in which the soil is left by the improved plow, saves much of the expense of after cultivation, and insures a much larger return in the crop. In the culture of Indian corn and other hoed crops, the amount of hard labor is reduced at least twenty per cent. There is less grass to be subdued by the hoe, while at the same time the vegetable and earthy matters of the soil are brought into the state from which the

crop derives the most support.

3. Adaptation to special purposes. Something has been gained in this respect. It has been discovered, for instance, that soils which are too light, should be plowed in a different manner from those which are too heavy,-that rough and uneven lands require a different plow from those which are smooth and level: and some attention has been given to the manufacture of implements best fitted to accomplish the various objects desired. This is an important point and the encouraging results which have already been attained, should stimulate to further exertions in that direction.

4. Cheapness and durability. It is a gratifying and somewhat remarkable fact, that in addition to all the above advantages which the improvement of the plow has secured, the implement is afforded about half The results of the modern improvements the cost, and is also much more durable.

SIDE.

We find in a late number of the Boston Cultivator, a communication from Mr. J. Wilkinson, President of Mount Airy Agricultural Institute, giving his experience and opinions of the Osage Orange. The objections which Mr. W. urges should be well pondered by those who contemplate planting hedges. We publish only the concluding paragraphs of the letter, as they contain all that is es ential to the question.

"As I have befere said, I consider the maclura the best adapted of any plant with which I am familiar, for the purpose of live fences; but there are, what I conceive insurmountable objections to its general introduction and use, though there are circumstances under which it would be an economical; efficient and desirable fence,-e. g. to enclose a vineyard, orchard, fruit yard or ornamental lawn, or a boundary fence for small farms suburban to villages of cities; in which cases the malcura will form a most effectual fence. Also, upon prairie farms, where fencing materials are scarce or difficult to be obtained, it will be found to answer well, providing the latitude will insure a temperature of climate congenial to its growth and perfection. My opinion is, that they will not endure the winters of a higher latitude than 43°. I am familiar with a maclura hedge of some fourteen years standing that has been neglected and not headed down or trimmed, and it is now from twenty to twenty-five feet in hight, andi so destructive to crops grown along it that the occupant of the land adjoining it, told me that he would prosecute his neighbor if he did not remove it; that the roots of it were abundant in the land at plowing dep'h, twenty five or thirty feet from the hedge. I keep my hedges well trimmed annually, and the growth in a year is from two to nine feet in length and from 1-2 to 7-8 of an inch in diameter, which renders the labor of trimming and burning the brush annu ally, fully equal to that of making a new post and rail fence, where the soil is of the average freeness. I have never produced a full a crop of any kind along a hedge of sufficient size to form a fence, from the fact that the roots occupy the surface soil, to the exclusion of all cultivated crops, to the distaece of from ten to thirty feet on either side, hence it may be perfectly obvious to all, that maintenance of fences of this description, must be exceedingly expensive. Yet when the matter of profit is not considered and the object is to form an efficient, durable, immo-

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES-THE OTHER vable, and at the same time a really beautiful fence, I believe the maclura stands unsurpassed as the material for it.

> Having in the above remarks, relative to Osage Orange for live fences, only repeated the same sentiments that I have advanced in previous articles on this subject, and knowing the opinions that I have advanced to be correct and well founded, I hope none of your readers will be so uncharitable as to miscontrue my statements or misrepresent me in their critisms. I am well aware that to decry the Osage Orange as a hedge plant is at the present time, treading on very sensitive toes, for there are a number or individuals in the southern and middle States, engaged in producing and vending plants and seeds; but the day has come, when the mass of the people want something softer and more congenial to their senses, than brush and thorns.

PIPES FOR WATER.

I noticed in the July number of the Cultivator the inquiries of a correspondent, desiring information on the subject of laying water-lime pipe to conduct water for common watering purposes, and asking what were the advantages and disadvantages of this kind of pipe. I could say nothing from personal experience, never having used any, but should suppose from observation that water-lime pipe was superior to lead for all ordinary purposes, where it is practicable to make it-having the advantage of cheapness in construction and durability, if nothing else.

I had some experience in making water-lime pipes, and can recommend them to any one who wishes to lay them, as being both cheap and durable. I will give my plan for making this kind of pipe, which I think is a good as any, or at least I know of no better. The tools necessary for the purpose are a common brick trowel and a mould the size you want the bore of the pipe. should be turned in a lathe perfectly smooth and round, and of equal diameter at each end. Its length should be about two and a half feet, with a handle turned on one end, smaller than the rest to draw by. The materials necessary in making the pipe, are good water-lime and coarse sandthe coarser the better, if sitted from the coarser pebbles. Have your drain dug to eighteen inches wide at the bottom so that there may be room to work with ease. In the middle of this drain dig a trench about four inches deep and from three to five inches wide, according to the size of the pipe, with a rounded bottom, if you chose to

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save mortar. The advantage this trench has over the ordinary way of laying pipe on the level with the bottom of the main drain will be seen at once. By using the trench you save considerable mortar, and the necessity of waiting for the mortar to dry before drawing the mould. If it were laid on the level it would be necessary to wait for it to stiffen before you drew the would, or it would flatten out. Mix your mortar, one part lime and three parts sand; make it as stiff as you can and have it spread well.

When you are ready to lay your pipe, commence by spreading a layer of mortar an inch or an inch and a half thick, in the bottom of the trench. This should be spread only the length of the mould at a time. Lay the mould on this spreading of mortar, and then spread the mortar on the top and sides of the mould; press it down tightly, so as to to fit the mould, on all sides; smooth it off with a trowel on top, and lay down another spreading of mortar; then take hold of the handle of the mould and roll it around so as to start it loose, and draw it out to within three inches of the end,-spread on another layer of mortar, and smooth it as before. So keep doing until you have the length required. Be careful that you dont press with your t rowel on the pipe above the end of the mould, or it may cause it to cave in, especially if the bore of the pipe be large. Let the pipe remain three or four days, until it gets hard and dry; then cover it up with earth. Be careful and not let any large stones fall on the pipe,-they will be apt to crack it. A pipe properly made in this way, will remain perfect as long as it is kept from the trost .- [Albany Cult.

DAIRY STOCK.

A writer in the Agricultural Gazette recommends the following mode of managing a milk stock, the principles of which are followed by the the best milk selling farmers. Curry and wisp the cattle once a day, give water twice a day, when in the stall, and an hour's airing in the yard. Let the food be given to them exactly at the same hour every day, and likewise the water. When food is given and the cow does not take it readily, take it from h r and let her be without any until next feeding time, -this is the way man should do to remain in health.

Never pamper immediately after calving. At milking time, the master or mistress should asers milk briskly and without talking. A great trunk, branches, leaves, and all, and consume it

deal depends on these two points. A milker may sing or whistle, but not talk, but then it must be tunable. There is an old saying that the "last drop is the richest," and should be drawn. This is wrong, for the last drop from a a good milker never does come. I have seen milkers pulling at the udder for the "last drop," while a weakly constituted cow has been made nearly sick.

A mother who has suckled children can understand this, and yet I have known thoughtless mothers to forget it when milking cows. In stripping a cow a milker finishes with his right hand, by taking the teats in rotation, and getting what can come out; and when he gets hold of a teat, if re can get milk twice, he must try that teat again after he has gone them round: but if he can only get milk once, he should give up; for the last drop which ought to be taken is then come; and if more after this is got, it is a pull upon the milk veins, and is no richer than milk taken at the first, or rather it is of an average quality.

It a farmer intends to follow his business to the best advantage, either he or his wife must themselves milk, or be present at the time of milking. One of the best managers I am acquainted with always did the stripping himself, and left the others to do the regular milking.

-0-WOODLAND.

Wood, both for fuel and timber is becoming an important subject throughout all parts of the country that have been long settled. Railroads have become common in many sections, and the shrill whistle of the steam engine reminds us of the vast amount of fuel consumed by these voracious fiery steeds.

In many places, in farming regions, all the fuel as well as timber is brought from distant places, and at great expense. At the same time, in such places, there are waste lands sufficient to produce all the wood that is needed. A part of these lands would produce a good crop of wood before the other lands will be all improved, so that for the use of lands, in such way, there would be no outlay, but on the contrary, they would be greatly improved by raising a crop of trees on

This, at first view, may appear strange. That a piece of poor land should produce thirty cords of wood in twenty years, and the land become enriched meanwhile, is a fact not only known, but sist, or be present, in order to see that the milk- it is easily accounted for. Take a large tree, root,

in a fire, and all that remains of it is a small quantity of ashes. All the rest has been scattered to the winds, and these elements that have been dissipated in the air, all come from the atmosphere. All that came from the earth is a small quantity of ashes that remains.

Now as a large crop of leaves are produced anually, which fall to the ground and enrich it, this constant addition of fertilizing matter renders the land very productive, in the course of fifteen or twenty years, while a good crop of wood is growing. Lands thus renovated, are better than old lands for almost every crop, particularly for fruit.

The subject of raising wood is one of great importance in most parts of the country, and oweing to the value of land in regions where this would be a profitable business, every one who goes into it should examine the subject well, and determine on the best kind of trees adapted to the soil, and the best mode of propagation and management.

In regard to cutting trees on woodlands there is frequently a very injudicious course pursued. Many years ago, it was a common practice both in Europe and in this country, to cut out the decaying, and the largest trees, leaving the more vigorous and the younger trees to grow from the more room that was allowed for their expansion. This plan seemed very plausible. But experience showed that the smaller trees grew but slowly, and that they shaded too much for new trees to start from the ground; so that after many years the old growth was cut away, and there was no new growth to take its place.

For sometime past a new course has generally obtained in Europe, and the same plan has been pursued by the most judicious managers in this country. This mede is to cut off all the trees perfectly clean, as far as necessary for use, or for sale, where there is a good crop, and a good market. The consequence is that the new growth starts up suddenly, and all the trees have an equal chance, and a new and large growth, is produced in a short period.

The growth of wood, under this plan, is four times as great as it is under the old system. We now have in our view, a fine wood lot, where the large and decaying trees were cut away, and after this course had been pursued for twenty or twenty-five years, there was no growth left ex cepting a few scattering trees; but near by, where the old growth was all cut off at once, in the course of the time here named, a new, handsome and heavy growth was produced.

The results of different modes of management have a great effect, even where statements as to the mode we have recommended, and the reason therefore, may fail to have an influence. Some practices that have been long pursued, and that appear very reasonable, cannot be done away at once by statements, and a new course of reasoning, or by facts. Yet examples would afford convincing proof. Arboriculture will become a great branch with the farming community.—[New England Farmer.



Agricultural Furnace .- Fig. 9.

Dr. LEE says that he has known young gentlemen who were proud of their collegiate honors, that could not tell why a baked potato is better for their breakfast than a raw one. Baking adds nothing to the tuber, takes nothing but a little water evaporated by the heat, away. Yet cooking effects important changes, one of which is to transform a large amount of starch that is insoluble in cold or warm water, into a soluble gum, which is more easily digested. For a similar reason, all the seeds of cereals, whether ground or not, should be cooked or scalded before they are given to animals. Boiling hot water poured over cut corn stalks, straw or hay, greatly assists the organs of digestion in extracting whatever of nutriment the forage may contain.

The above cut represents the most approved portable furnace for agricultural purposes now before the public. It is formed of cast iron, and is of itself both stove and boiler. The boiler is shown in the cut as detached from the stove; its form is such that the fire passes completely round the kettle or boiler, the space being some two or three inches between the outside or stove and the boiler: This causes the water to boil very quickly, and with very little fuel, saves all the masonry and brickwork, as a funnel or stove pipe is all that is necessary to give it a draft for all purposes. They are admirably adapted to boiling and steaming vegetables and food for stock, and are convenient for many other purposes, where large quantities of water are required to be heated. Plant & Salisbury, agents, corner Fourth and Green streets. Price from \$12 to \$50. Size from 10 to 120 gallons.

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A DAIRY IN ORLEANS CO. N. Y.

The North Western section of New York has so long been considered a grain growing locality that any attempts to enter into the dairy business as a matter of profit, have generally received little attention.

During the past season J. Howe, E-q., of Ridgeway, has been making the necessary arrangements for a Cheese dairy of about fifty cows. For this purpose he has erected at an expense of some three thousand dollars a dairy barn which can hardly be equalled in any of the oldest and best dairy districts. It comprises not only every thing for grain raising, which will be continued, but every thing requisite for making, curing and keeping, his cheese.

The structure is the plain republican style of boards and battens, with ample storage for roots, shorts and corn meal for feeding. The cow stalls are in the basement, which is of stone, with floor of hydraulic cement. The hay and straw immediately over head, are delivered below by means of ceiled passages, which afford also thorough ventilation. The centre line of cows are fastened in their places by the movement of two levers at a great saving of time.

The cows are in two lines, facing each other, and in front of each cow is a basin for feeding, of cement, in the most perfect manner. Railway tracks are laid upon which to convey feed aud other things from one end of the barn to the other, and to the cheese room. The whole premises are furnished with an abundant supply of running water, in doors and out, in addition to a cistern of ample dimensions for rain water. The floors of the cheese rooms are flagged with the beautiful Medina Sandstone and every thing bears the impress of order and neatness.

Mr. Howe has in use one of Gordon Farmer's Dairy Steamers. The steamer is so arranged as not only to serve all the purposes of the dairy, but has also a pipe leading to a large steam box, standing on a car, for steaming food for both cettle and hogs. He has also in use a cam-wheel press, made by Mr. Sherman of N. Y. Both the press and steamer meet his approval.

The rooms for curing cheese are directly over the press and milk rooms, and the cheese are hoisted to the former by means of pulleys. These rooms are furnished with lattice blinds and windows on hinges, with ample tables and cheese boards. Immediately adjoining is a bed-room for the dairy man.

After an examination of the whole premises,

by invitation of the gentlemanly proprietor, our opinion is, that the whole thing is not equalled in the State. On partaking of substantial fare at their hospitable board, we became fully convinced his worthy lady was not only skilled in cheese making, but could successfully compete with Orange county in butter making.

Mr. Howe's farm consists of 250 acres, of which 60 are to be devoted to grain and the rest to the dairy. It is admirably located on the Erie Canal, one mile west of the thriving village of Knowlesville. We were delighted with our brief visit and we trust the enterprising proprietor may reap a rich reward. The whole establishment is a model well worthy of imitation.—[Rural New Yorker.

A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Editors: As Senator Sturgeon has given notice of the intention to introduce a bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, will you permit a Working Farmer to say a few words on the subject in your columns, now that it is about to undergo a public discussion in Congress? If so, I will endeavor to talk to the point, and neither weary your patience nor consume space demanded by subjects of greater interest to your readers.

During the last eight years Congress has published about five hundred thousand volumes on the subject of agriculture, which have been pretty equally distributed thro'out the country. It is pertinent to inquire whether these numerous volumes have been well received by the people. In answer to this, all agree that they are more eagerly and universally sought than any other document emanating from the Government.-The making of these reports is not likely to be discontinued, now that experience has demonstrated both their usefulness and the strong popular demand for them. Are they susceptible of material improvement? And if so, does the progress of agriculture in the United States require such improvement?

None but those that make the practice and science of agriculture their daily study know how rapidly the three hundred active agricultural societies and some twenty agricultural journals are advancing popular intelligence in reference to this great national interest. There exists an obvious and

almost universal desire for more reliable information about rural affairs, and especially in regard to agricultural statistics, which ought to be met in a liberal spirit by the National Legislature, as one of the most auspicious signs of the times. To fulfill the public expectation, the duty of preparing an annual volume on American agriculture must no longer be confided to a mere merchant or lawyer, but to a known agriculturist, who is thoroughly posted up in ail recent improvements in his profession, and in the collateral sciences which elucidate its several branches. It is generally regarded in the country as little short of a direct insult for their law makers to assume that a city bred mechanic is the best man in a republic of intelligent farmers for an acting commissioner of agriculture. Threefourths of the voters in the United States are cultivators of the earth, and if one of their number cannot be trusted with the making of annual reports on agriculture, with the purchase and distribution of improved seeds of all kinds, and with whatever else pertains to their own calling, it is high time that the fact begenerally known. Farmers are slow to move, but their strength is soon to be felt.

Without a personal knowledge of all the subjects discussed in a work on farming operations, whether statistical, practical, or theoretical, the author of such a work, be he Commissioner of Patents or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is liable to propagate more errors than truths. There is nothing in the world to protect him from imposition by any one who has a private object to promote, nor to save him from committing gross blunders, through the ignorance of persons writing for the annual report. In that for 1848 the wheat growers are confidently assured that there is no danger in sowing chess, because it is degenerate wheat, and will not grow. Thousands will believe this false statement to be true, and seed their farms with a pest nearly as bad as Canada thistles or garlic. While Congress could not afford to employ a skillful farmer to revise the communications of which it published so many thousands of copies, it found no difficulty in paying twenty-five thousand dollars for the few worthless pictures of sugar cane contained in the same report. That was constitutional.

If Senator Sturgeon's bill becomes a law, it will reduce the aggregate sum annually expended for agricultural purposes about ten thousand dollars, and to that extent lessen the patronage of those having charge of this interest. Nominally, the appropriation for collecting statistics, &c., is 4,500 dollars; but the incidental expenses for drawings, engravings,&c.which come equally out of the Treasury, and constitute a part of the work, usually exceed twenty thousand dollars. The friends of agricultural improvement desire no such waste of mon-What they respectfully ask is, that whatever sum Congress sees fit to vote for the promotion of the most important industrial interest of the country, whether it shall be one thousand or twenty thousand dollars, shall be entrusted to those only who have shown by their labors for many years that they love the cause more than the spoils of office. Farmers believe that their profession possesses sufficient dignity to stand alone on its own bottom; and the time has come when those who seek to disgrace it by making it the unnatural tail of patent mouse-traps and elastic baby-jumpers, will discover how much they are behind the inlelligence of the age. It is too late to think of extinguishing the light of knowledge, or of making no better agricultural reports than such as the infancy of efforts in that line produced. The people reasonably expect, not an annual rehash of exploded theories about farming, gardening, and fruit culture, but a truthful, trustworthy record of all new discoveries and improvements, published, not on the authority of the town-pump, but of some name known to all reading husbandmen,-PLOWMAN, in National Intelli-

RAILROADS.—The Boston Mail says that by the 4th of July, 1852, there will be an almost uninterrupted iron road from the capital of the State of Maine to the Mississippi river—a distance of nearly sixteen hundred miles—and a person may travel the whole distance in a little more than three days and nights.

If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's stone.

Industry is better than good luck.

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EDUCATION.

HINTS TO SCHOOL MASTERS.

Under this head, a correspondent of the Advertiser has the following remarks, which are well worthy of attention.

"Be not sarcastic. Some teachers have a natural tendency to say things which cut through a boy's heart like a knife. A scholar makes some mistake; instead of a simple reproof comes a tone of ridicule. The boy feels wronged. One is stung into revengeful passion, another crushed with despair. I do not think a child should be mimicked, even for a drawling tone, without explaining before hand that it is not for ridicule, but to show in what the tault consists; while the scorching sarcasm which some teachers use should be wholly abolished. It tends to call up bad passions, and to engender bad feeling in the child's mind toward the teacher and all that he does.

A teacher in order that he may exert a moral and spiritual influence, should be familiar and gentle. There is, no doubt a dignity that is essential in the school-room; but it need not partake of arrogance. True dignity must always be connected with simplicity. Children are keen observers, and they either shrink from artificial austerity, or smile at it as absurd. A teacher who would walk about his school, with a domineering manner, might talk about moral and spiritual truth until he was weary, and do little good. To produce much good, a teacher must win the love and confidence of his children; and to do this, he should, in his manners, be natural and gentle.

"So with the tone of the voice. If a teacher is sharp and crabbed in his speech, if he calls out with dogmatical authority, he shuts up the heart of the scholars, and the spell is broken;—they will not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

"A subdued manner, and a low, kind tone will work wonders. Some always speak in the imperative mood. 'Fifth boy, second division, bring your book this way.' Another says: 'Master A——, will you bring me your book?'

"Now both boys know they are to obey; but one does with some degree of scorn what the other does cheerfully. Who would not rather be asked than ordered?

Make no friendship with an angry man.

THE TEACHER WHO UNDERSTOOD HU-MAN NAUURE.

BY D. D. ROSS.

All who are familiar with the education of this country, must have heard something of the lamented Professor D. P. Page, who during a brief but brilliant career, so fixed the impress of his great genius upon all our institutions for the promotion of popular education, as to make them an enduring monument in his memory. His lectures on the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," an octavo volume of nearly three hundred pages, embrace a masterly exhibition of the principles involved in that important profession, and should be found in the library of every practical teacher.

A hint to the secret of his wonderful influence over the minds of others, and particularly of his pupils, is furnished in the following anecdote, which although I heard him relate it nearly five years ago, made too indelible an impression not to be easily reproduced from memory.

"Having consented," says Prof. P., "during the early part of my experience as a teacher, to take charge of a school in one of the flourishing towns of Massachusetts I hal already been emloyed for several weeks in eradicating a spirit of insubordination, which I found had long prevailed, to the great d triment of the school when I recieved an application from an honest looking mechanic, to allow his son the privalege of attending school. The man told me frankly that his son was by all comparison, the worst boy in the village; that he had bee : led successively from every school in the vicinity, as totally incorrigible, and that being unable to control him at home, he had come to seek admission for the reckless boy in the last school within his reach.

"Here indeed was a sad portraiture of the candidate for admission, and I hesitated sometime before giving a reply. I however, told the anxious father, that at the commencement of the following week he might send his son to me and I would then determine what to do. Accordingly upon the next Monday morning, a healthy looking boy, about fifteen or sixteen years of age came wending his way to the school-room introduced himself as Bill Huse, the identical youth in question. After a brief conversation, during which I had addressed him in a kind and familiar manner, he received permission to become a member of the school; and having assigned him a seat, and the studies of a class already organized,

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until I should be better acquainted with his attainments, I proceeded to the ordinary duties of

It was my intention to treat him in such a manner as to assure him of my confidence, and if possible, avoid a collusion, until I might be able to discover his good qualities, -in any event to make myself personally acquainted with his real character.

"Very unfortunately, however, but few days had elapsed, when, in consequence of a severe attack of disease, I was obliged to abandon the school to the care of another. Weeks and even months passed, while racking pains and scorching fevers had well nigh brought me to the door of death. During this time I heard frequently from the school, and "Bill Huse" was fully sustaining the reputation his father had given him. The teacher visited me several times and upon each occasion was resolved that "Bill,' should be driven from school. He had flogged him until he plainly saw that could be of no benefit; and expulsion he believed was the only remedy that remained for the teacher's relief.

"I begged the man," continued Prof. P. "to allow the boy, if possible to remain until I might be able to resume the charge of the school, which I was fortunately well enough to do not long after our last interview.

"The pupils welcomed my return, and of course, had many little anecdotes to relate in reference to what had transpired during my illness, and particularly of the conduct of "Bill Huse," who had now become "the observed of all observers." My presence was a check upon his movements for several days, during which I observed with great care the different traits of character and qualities of mind he seemed to possess, with which I expected soon to be brought into more direct contact. The time at length arrived when something must be done. Bill violated the rules of propriety, and further silence on his conduct was unavoidable. The attention of the whole school was turned upon me as I said in a firm but respectful tone, 'William you may come to me.' The boy of course expected nothing more than a flogging, and as he approached my desk, cast a peculiar glance around the room accompanied by a significant wink to his schoolmates, a- much as to say, 'I am ready for anything of that sort.'

"Having called him close to me," continues the Professor, "I began to address him in an undertone. 'Wiliam, I believe none of us have any time for making enquiries,-I have long been

understood you yet. You have the name of being the worst boy in the village, but I believe you possess some good qualities. It was but the other day I saw a large boy fighting a small one, when you stepped up and requested him to take one of his size, if he wished to fight any one, and not, because he was the strongest, abuse that little boy, who was unable to take his own part. I saw that with a good deal of interest, and I thought it argued in you a sense of justice. Again I saw you with a pocket full of apples, surrounded by a number of boys, to each of whom, at their request, Iyou had given an apple; and in reply to the same request from another boy, you remarked that you would gladly give him one, bnt that you had just given away the last one you possessed. I saw this, and thought it argued in you something of generosity; and that is why I said, I thought that none of us had understood you-for these are good qualities.'

After stating the first transaction, I observed the severe agitation of his feeling, while a tear was starting in his eye. And as I closed the remarks, he could no longer restrain the deep emotions which had been awakened in his mind, and began to weep like a child. He seemed to share the sympathies of the whole school. I had fortunately touched the right chord, and an impression had evidently been made. I gave him permission to return to his seat, which, during his continuance at the school, he occupied with the highest credit. I had won his attachment, and the change in his character was so striking as to become a matter of remark through the whole village, and of inexpressible joy to his grateful father.

"At the end of the year he left school, to learn the trade of his father in an iron foundry. A second year passed on, and in the busy whirl of life I had almost lost sight of 'Bill Huse,' when rather late one evening, as I was walking to the post-office, with raised umbrella to protect me from the descending sleet; an individual came up at a somewhat rapid pace and followed me into the post-office. He remained there until I was ready to depart, and again followed, as I commenced my return, coming up soon, so as to be under my umbrella. "I believe Mr. Page, you do not know me," said a voice which I immediately recognized as that of "Bill Huse;" when an exchange of salutations, and a hearty shake of the hand soon renewed our acquaintance.

"Mr. Page," said he,-without allowing me

anxious to see you, that I might express the grattitude which I feel is your due. You are the first man that ever gave me credit for one good quality. I know I was a bad boy, yet I always believed that I possessed some good traits of character. I feel as though you had been the means of saving me, and I have something here,—all the work of my own hands,—which I wish you to accept as a token of my gratitude, (at the same time producing a neatly made representation of a cow drinking from a fountain, beautifully shaded by a weeping willow.) I know said he, "it's a rough thing, yet I thought you would be willing to receive it, because I made it myself."

The writer of this article has often seen it in the midst of costly ornaments of taste and elegance, on the parlor mantle-piece of Prof. Page, who always regarded it as a trophy of the highest conquest he ever achieved.

"Bill Huse," who will ever revere the memoof his Teacher, to his latest breath, is still living in New England, a pious enterprising mechanic. And Prof. Page, from the midst of his useful labor, in preparing others "to go and do likewise," was called to his reward on New Year's morning, 1848, at the early age of 37.

THINGS THAT COST NOTHING.

Sunset and sunrise cost us nothing, all glorious as they are; colors that are only to be seen in the heavens, and brightness beyond description, are profusely spread, and we have sight to behold them, pulse to throb, heart to beat, and minds to contemplate with wonder thankfulness, and joy. Rising and setting-snns are common-place exhibitions, when, were there only such exhibitions to be witnessed in a century, multiplied millions, nay, almost half the population of the globe, would behold it with awe and rapture.

We give money and time and labor for many things of little value, but we never give one or the other for the cheerful sunbeam and the grateful shower, the grey of morning, the twilight of the evening, the broad blaze of noonday, and the deep silence of the midnight hour! The poorest of the poor have these and have them for nothing.

Theodore Parker compares some men who grow rich, to cabbages growing in a violet bed; they smother the violets, but are, after all nothing but cabbage heads.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

BAD BOYS IN CHURCH.

During divine worship on fast Sabbath evening, several boys so far forgot the rules of propriety, order and decency as to create considerable disorder in the congregation by their mischievous pranks.

Now, there are certain rules in civilized communities, which distinguish them from savages or semi-barbarians; among these rules is the observance or order in public assemblies.

Would it not be well for parents or guardians who wish to secure a good character for their children and wards to see that the proper founnation be laid for future respetability by attending to order and propriety. These little rioters should be checked in due time, for their own good and the respectable character of our community.

But, says some one "boys are boys," will misbehave sometimes, yes, and these boys will be men ere many years, and the character they are forming now will, in all probability influence their conduct in a more or less degree through life. Rowdyism is a graceless feature either in the character of a man or boy.

Should it not the be a matter of care on the part of good judicious parents or guardians to look well to the charge of youth, whose future character depends upon proper framing, in a great measure.

To our young friends a word; one course of conduct will secure you friends on all hands, another inevitably bring you to disgrace. Respectability is worth striving for, and that respectability can only be attained by a proper regard to the regulations of civilized communities. To violate these will insure infamy.

The choice lies with you: do right and be respected; do wrong and you will be condemned and frowned upon by all who love order and decency.—[Wapello Times.

A SIBERIAN WINTER.

The traveller in Siberia, during the winter, is so enveloped in furs that he can scarcely move; and under the thick fur hood, which is fastened to the bear skin collar and covers the whole face one can only draw in as it were by stealth, a little external air, which is so keen that it causes a very peculiar feeling to the face and lungs. The distance from one halting place to another take,

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about ten hours, during which time the traveller must continue on horse back, as the cumbrous dress makes it insupportable to wade through the snow. The poor horses suffer at least as much as their riders, for besides the general effect of the cold, they are tormented by ice forming in their nostrels, and stopping their breathing. When they intimate this by a distressed short and a convulsive shake of the head, the drivers relieve them by taking out the pieces of ice, to save them from being suffocated. When the icy ground is not covered with snow, their hoofs often burst from the effect of the cold. The caravan is always surrounded by a thick cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies which produce these effects, but even the snow smokes. These evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air, and cause a constant slight noise, resembling the sound of torn silk or satin. Even the reindeer seeks the forest to protect himself from the intensity of the cold. In the tundras, where there is no sheltes to be found, the whole herd crowd together as closely as possible to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this way quite motionless.

Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, still cleaves the icy air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind him a long line of thin vapor, marking the track of his solitary flight. The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate nature.

The thickest trunks of trees are rent asunder with a loud noise, which, in these deserts, falls on the ear like a signal shot at sea; large messes of rocks are torn from their ancient sites, the ground in the tundras and in the rrcky valleys cracks, forming wide yawning fissures from which the waters, which were beneath the earth rise, giving off a cloud of vapor, and becomes immediately changed into ice.

The effect of this degree of cold extends even beyond the earth. The beauty of the deep polar star, so often and so justly praised, disappears in the dense atmosphere which the intensity of the cold produces. The stars still glisten in the firmament but their briliancy is dimmed. -[Travels in the North.

A gentleman who was determined to out-do the horticulturist who raised chickens from eggplants has succeeded in producing a colt from a horse-chesnut, and a calf from a cow-ard.

THE GARDEN



Ladies' Garden Fork .- Fig. 10.

A light, strong, and useful tool in the garden among plants and flowers, and in flower pots, &c. Made of steel, and neatly finished. Price 50 and 60 cents.



Transplanting Trowel .- Fig. 11.

Intended for preparing the ground to receive small plants, and taking them up and removing them to the desired place, and transplanting them without disturbing the roots or checking their growth. Sizes varying from 5 to 10 inches in length, and sold at prices from 45 to 80 cents.

The above tools can be obtained at PLANT & SALISBURY'S Agricultural Warehouse.

REMARKS FOR THE MONTH.

A hot-bed for advancing tender vegetables is a treasure to every country resident, and by no means an expensive one. As this month draws to a termination, early cabbage, tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, &c., may be sown in a hot-bed, which will greatly expedite their maturity. If it be formed adjacent to a dwelling, air, water, &c. may be given as required, in the necessary absence of the farmer and his hands, by the females of the family, who almost universally take pleasure in gardening-indeed were it not for their provident attention, how many families would be without a garden vegetable; to their shame be it said, one may go from farm to farm, the property of men who till their own lands and are comparatively independent, but who have neither "vine nor fig tree"-they have no time to bestow on such trifles, to say nothing of the kindly influences they exert. We can point to some farmers and men of moderate means too, who, whilst their lands bear evidences of care, their fences in order, out-houses yearly whitewashed, fruit-trees pruned, hedges trimmed, gates which require no propping to keep close or open, so acurately are they hanged, and who are never behind their neighbors at seed-time or harvest, whose garden is an object of special The good paymaster is lord of another's purse. | care; who are nor content with a scanty or uncertain supply of vegetables, but have always at command for daily use, and unexpected visitors, all that the season yields; besides this, the plat of grass around their unpretending homes is kept neatly mown, whilst the small but choice assortment of evergreens, shrubs, and hardy flowers, give cheerful tone, and make their homestead the seat of pleasure, as it is one of plenty. In addition to all this, when the account is ballanced and the charge made for every hour devoted to such objects, the pocket is found to be the gainer. Such we could desire to see the condition of overy farmer's homestead, and such it would be did they properly appreciaie their own importance to society, and educate their sons and deughters; there would be diffused around them more of the comforts and refinements of life, and the "country cousin," now sometimes jeeringly referred to, would stand ju his proper place, on the top round of the social ladder.

Perhaps some one, who, like the gourd of Jonah, has sprung up in a single night, and is doomed to wither almost as rapidly, may give a contemptuous smile at the idea thus expressed, that labor, and refinement, are compatible; the error is with himself; the refinement we advocate is of the mind; the capacity to enjoy nature's delightful handiwork, the expanding flower, the unbraous tree, the glorious splendor of the American sunset, and the thousand ever-varying beauties by which we are surrounded.

NEW CURRANTS.

-S. P. Fowler, of Danvers, Mass., remarks in the New-England Farmer, that Knight's Sweet Red "may perhaps by some persons be considered a little less acid than the White Dutch, while others would not admit it. I should not cultivate it for its comparative sweetness." The Champagne, he says, is not a great bearer, and the fruit though beautiful, is very acid, most persons leaving it to be eaten by birds. Knight's Early Red he has not found to be much earlier than the other varieties, not being worth cultivating for this characteristic, and possessing no other. The Red and White Dutch are good, and are by some persons thought to be best. We believe these conclusions have been arrived at by most other cultivators of experience .- [Cult.

Charles the second, says Addison, hearing the celebrated Vossius, a freethinker, repeating some incredible stories of the Chinesa, turned to those about him, and said. "This learned divine is a very strange man; he believes everything but the Bible."

THE ORCHARD.



Pruning Scissors .- F10. 12.

Well adapted to cutting flowers, pruning small twigs, and is a useful and cheap article for ladies' use.

ECONGMY OF FRUIT .- Every man of family who keeps a good supply of stewing and baking apples, of his own raising, saves a great many hard dollars yearly, otherwise to be paid to the miller or butcher. Or if he raises his own grain and meat, an equal amount is thus reserved for market. Then, what a valuable addition to the comfort, variety, and luxury of the table! By the first of summer, the thick trusses of strawberries begin to reden in the sun; and half a dozen quarts of this melting crimson fruit may be had each day for the table, from as many half rod beds. Cherries, currents, and raspberries, continue through the first half of summer, followed by early juicy apples; rick, bloom-dusted plums; golden, perfumed apricots; and buttery and melting pears.

Now, we do not say, as some most mistakenly remark, that this fine and delicious supply costs nothing after the trees are planted; for good fruit cannot be relied on, unless the ground is well cultivated and manured. But it does not cost half as much to cultivate an acre of fruit, as an acre of potatoes or corn; while the amount obtained is greater than either; and all ready for the table, without going through the process which the grain crop requires, of threshing and winnowing, and grinding, and kneading and baking.

By planting rich, high-flavored apples, for stewing and for pies, instead of poor and insipid ones, each family may save fifty, a hundred, or two hundred pounds of sugar annually, in sweetening and spices. A friend of ours finds it cheaper to buy good fall pippins for fifty cents a bushel, than poor sorts sold as "cooking apples," for fifteen cents a bushel. He uses the Talman Sweeting largely, for baking and for puddings, and thinks that an Indian apple pudding, made by this natural sweetening, the cheapest and best pudding in the world. He saves from \$75 to \$100 annually in the cost of his table, by his fruit.

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PLANTING APPLE TREES.

The locality for the apple orchard must depend entirely on the climate and soil. In warm latitudes a northerly exposure is best when not subject to violent winds, as these from any quarter, are liable to blast the fruit while in blossom, and blow It is important it from the tree before it is ripe. protect an orchard from the bleak winds which prevail in its immediate neighborhood. by a judicious selection of the ground. A warm and sunny exposure subjects the buds in spring to premature swelling, and these are often cut off by severe frosts that follow; when a colder position would retard their budding until the season was sufficiently advanced for their protection.

Soil .- All the varieties of soil between a stiff unyielding clay and a light, shifting sand, are friendly to the apple. The soil best suited to the perfection of fruit is a moist, friable, calcareous loam, slightly intermixed with fine gravel. This may run either into a sandy loam, which usually rests upon a sub soil of sand or gravel, or into a clayey loam with a sub-soil of stiff clay. Either of these is a good soil for the orchard. The ground should be rich enough for the production of good crops of grain, roots or grass. This degree of fertility is absolutely necessary for the thrifty growth of the tree, and its existence in a healthy and vigorous state. Springy or wet land is decidedly objectionable, and if the farmer can appropriate no other for this purpose, it should be drained, either by under ground ditches or open trenches, sufficiently deep to carry off the water for a depth of two feet below the surface, so as to leave the soil which is perforated by the roots in a warm and active state. Rocky and stony soils of the above descriptions, are usually well suited to the growth of fruit trees. The stones keep the ground moist, loose and light. Some of the finest fruits grow where there is scarcely room to place the roots of the tree between the rocks. But a sufficient area of earth is necessary for an ample growth of wood, and the full size of the tree at maturity.

Stiff clays and light blowing sands, under very nice cultivation, will grow fruits; but they require active manures. Clays should be often plowed, particularly in the fall, that the soil may be ameliorated by the winter frosts. The sands require compact culture and appropriate manures. All such as are suited to ordinary crops on these lands, will promote the growth or trees. But it is preferable to appropriate soils more suitable for the orchard, as the fruit will be larger, fairer and better flavored, and the trees of much longer duration.

PLANTING — The soil should be prepared by deep plowing, before planting the trees. The sub-soil plow will accomplish this more effecually than can otherwise be done. Then dig the holes from 3 to 6 feet in diameter and 12 to 18 inches

deep, according to the kind of soils and the size of the tree. The more compact the soil the deeper and larger should be the hole, so that the tree may stand about an inch lower than when removed from the nursery. Take up the tree so as to injure the roots as little as possible. If any be broken cut them off, either square or opliquely, with a fine saw or sharp knife. When left in a bruised or broken condition they will canker or decay in the ground; but if thus cut off, numerous rootlets will spring out at the termination of the amputated root; which strike into the soft earth, and give increased support to the tree. Should the soil be poor, the roots must be covered and the holes filled with good earth. If the holes be small, the surrounding land hard, and the roots bent up and cramped, the tree cannot grow; but if it finally survives after a long time of doubt and delay, it creeps along with a snail's pace, making little return to the owner. When the tree is crooked, confine it with a straw band to a stake firmly in the ground. This is the best ligature, as it does not cut the bark, which small cords are apt to do, and it gradually gives way as the tree increases in size. When thus planted, well manured and well looked alter, the tree thrives, and in a few years rewards the owner with its delicious and abundant fruit.

The season of planting may be any time after the fall of the leaf in autumn, till it reappears in the spring, provided the ground be not frozen. Early spring is to be preferred for planting stone fruits. They may be removed while in embryo leaf and blossom with entire success, but it is better to do this before the bud is much swollen. If one time be equally convenient with another, fall planting is to be preferred forffruit generally, as the earth then becomes settled about the root, early in the following season. This is particularly advantageous when the spring is succeeded by a severe summer's drought. The transplanting of trees is an operation of the greatest importance to their success. More fruit may be reasonably anticipated for the first len years, if not forever, from one tree well planted, than from three indifferently done.

It sometimes occurs in removing trees from a distance that they arrive at their destination after the ground is frozen. In such cases a trench should be dug in soft earth, and the trees laid in it, at an angle of about 45 degress, three or four inches apart, and the roots carefully placed to prevent breaking, and the earth piled on them for a foot up the trunk, and eight or ten inches over the roots. This will preserve them until spring without detriment to their future growth and it is often done by nursery men and others, who remove their trees from one location to another without loss. Apple trees should never be planted in an orchard at a less distance than from thirty to forty feet; the distance to depend on the fertility of the soit and the kind of tree, some growing much larger and throwing out their branches more laterally than others. If too near, the trees do not receive requisite quantity of sun and free circulation of air, both of which are essential to the size, flavor and perfection of fruit.

[Allen's American Farm Book.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1851.

REMOVAL.—The Printing Office of the Valley Farmer has been removed to No. 161 North Fourth street, between Green and Morgan streets, where the Editor of the paper will be happy to see his friends at all times.

CITY AGENT .- Mr. SIDNEY SMITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer, and receipt for the same.

Extra copies of the Valley Farmer will be cheerfully sent for gratuitous circulation to all who may desire to use them in this manner, and will pay the postage on them. Missing numbers of the first volume, except the numbers for July, August, and October, and all the numbers of the second volume neatly bound, which we will furnish at the cost of binding over the subscription price; and subscribers who may wish their numbers faithfully bound, can have it cheaply done, by sending us their numbers in good order.

Some of our subscribers are still in arrears for the first and second volume. We hope they will not delay to remit the sums due. All arrearages should be sent to our address, and may be omeitted by mail at our risk.

If any of our friends have a neighbor who does not take the Valley Farmer, will they, the next time they meet him, be so good as to hint that our paper is the largest and cheapest agricultural paper in the land, and the only one expressly devoted to the good cause in the Mississippi valley, and if he wishes to add to his stock of information, prosecute his business successfully, and do his family a favor, he will lose no time in making up a club or sending on his own subscription at once.

THE POSTAGE BILL, as passed the House of Representatives by 130 ayes to 75 noes, embraces the following provisions:

A uniform rate of three cents on letters weighing not over half an cunce. No diminution in the existing mail service and compensation to 30 ounces, to be mailable. On newspapers, in the State where printed, only half the foregoing rates-no postage when mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed or within 30 miles. A deduction of 50 per cent. on magazines, when prepaid. A three cent coinage, and stamps, as now, to be sold at postoffices; forgery of them to be punishable with fine and imprison-

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 to meet any deficiency in the revenue. Letters uncalled for at the end of two weeks to be advertised once only. Suitable places to be provided in cities or towns for the deposit of letters, to be collected and delivered by carriers, at one and two cents

THE WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW for January is an unusually interesting number, and should be taken and read by every horticulturist. It is published in Cincinnati, by JOHN A. WAR-DER, M. D., at Cincinnati. Will the editor send us the first and third numbers, as we have never received them?

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, or School of Reform for Juvenile Offenders in Missouri.

Though it is now twenty-nve years since the first school of this kind was established in New York, the House of Refuge at Cincinnati, which has just gone iuto operation, is the first in the Great West.

There are in every large community, and especially in cities, some children so obdurate that they cannot be tolerated in any of the ordinary schools, and some of these are guilty of crimes which render them liable to imprisonment. The plan of this enterprize is to collect all these otherwise unmanageable children into a large intitution where they can be subjected to wholesome restraints, and have imparted to them the best moral influences, at the same time they are made to work three or four hours every day. The 1esult has been that about three-fourths of them have been entirely reformed and sent forth to society as useful and virtuous citizens.

To save the wayward youth of St. Louis and the whole State from utter ruin, the City Council of St. Louis and the Legislature of Missouri are both directing their attention to the erection of such an institution. Every person is interested in the success of this measure, whether he live in the city or country; for it will take away postmasters. On printed matter, not over two from the common school every where, those ocounces, one cent postage; bound books, not over casional pests which poison the morals of a

whole school. Any citizen an having uncontrolable child will then know where he may be governed.

THE SOIL AND THE AIR.

(From the London Agr.cultural Gazette.)

It certainly must have sometimes occurred to those who cultivate the ground and superintend the growth of crops, to ask where these crops come from. Do you think they come out of the land-from the soil on which they grow? Let us just consider this question in detail. Take the case of a forest of trees. Did all that wood come out of the soil? The roots of the oak grow downwards in the earth to a great depthdo they find its woody matter there? They also spread on the surface to some extent, but do you think there is enough of the woody charcoally matter to furnish material for that great tree ?-How did they obtain it? The thing certainly

appears difficult of explanation.

A farm of 30 dairy cows will yield nearly five tons of cheese, and eight cwt. of butter in the That quantity of butter and cheese is exported annually fem 100 acres of grass land. Now, where did that butter and cheese come Have they been made out of the subfrom ! stance of the cows? They are as heavy now as they were. It has not been made at the expense of the cows-any more, indeed, than the wheat or the barley, which comes from the threshing machine, is made at the expense of the machine. The cows are merely the machine by which the cheese is made out of the food they eat, and just as the wheat is in the rick that is being threshed, so the cheese resides in the grass that is be-Well, then, where does the grass ing eaten. get it? From the soil, do you 'hink? Just consider; take a hundred years-what has been added to the soil of that farm during that period . Hardly anything; the farmer may perhaps have bought some oran and some meal every season for the pigs; but then he has sold the bacon made by his purchases so that the farmer has lost as much as he has gained, in that respect. If we suppose that it has been yielding at that rate during 1,000 years, there must have been 400 tons of cheese in the soil of that farm-50 tons of cheese in every acre of it, at the begining, and if anything, the farm is more fertile now than it was then.

During the past ten years, we must have sent off the farm 30,000 or 40,000 bushels of wheat,

it is the only one I am perfectly acquainted with , but any cultivator of the soil will, if he looks back a few years, have to acknowledge the same remarkable truths in the case of his own farm. Do you think that all that bread and beef came out of the land? Why, the land is richer and better after all that has been taken out of it, than it was before; and if it be kept in cultivation for years to come, it may yield hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat yet; they are not there now, most certainly; where will they come from? Neither the wood of our trees, nor the dairy produce of our grass lands, nor the grain and meat of our arable lands can be supposed to come from the soil. If all the wheat, oats, rye, barley, beans, peas, bacon, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, etc., that England has produced since it was cultivated, were piled upon the land now it would be more than a foot deep over the whole island. Deeper than the soil itself is, on the average, over the country. And should things remain as they are for another 1,000 years, the land will have yielded another such lot; that is, more food in point of bulk and of weight, than the soil itself actually is. Where has it, where will it all come from? That is the question.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

Panada-Split a Boston cracker, place it in cold water in a pint basin on the fire, with a dozen raisins. The moment it boils, take it from the fire and a4d two or three lumps of loaf sugar, and a nutmeg, if desired by the patient. This is much beter than to crush the cracker, and is one of the most agreeable and nourishing kinds of food for the sick. The raisins are only to impart flavor, and must not be eaten.

Toast Water.—Very few know how to make toast water right. Toast the bread carefully to a full brown, but not in the least burnt. If not enough toasted, it will taste raw; if too much, it will be bitter. Put it while hot into cold water, and it will be almost smmediately ready for use. Boiling water rendrs it insipid.

Arrowroot-Add a tea spoonful of the powder to a table spoonful of cold water, rubbing it smooth. Add a spoonful of warm water and again stir it till perfectly smooth. Now pour on half a pint of soiling water, and stir it till transparent. It may be seasoned with salt, or lemon juice and sugar, and 100 tons of wheat. I take our own case as or sugar and nutmeg, with a little milk.

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A BOY FOUND IN A WOLF'S DEN .- Extract of a letter received by Philip Sleeman, Esq, of Plmyouth, from his brother, Colonel W. H. Sleeman :- "Court of Lucknow, Hindostan, India, October 3, 1850. I must now tell you about a poor boy who was found in a wolf's den, with a she wolf and three whelps. When dug into by some of my troops, they all bolted together, and the boy ran so fast on all fours that he outstripped the whelps, and he was with difficulty taken by a mounted trooper. The mother of the whelps had carried him off from his parents some years before, and brought him up as her own offspring in her den. I have more instances of the same kind, and had what they call a "wild man of the woods" brought to me yesterday, sent by the King of Oude. He was caught twenty-five years ago in a jungle in the woods, when about eighteen years of age. He had been brought up by a wolf, but she died, and was taken in a starving state by a hermit, who weaned him from eating raw flesh. One of the then king's soldiers got him from the hermit and presented him to the king, by whom, and his successors, he has ever since been taken care of .-It was many years before he could be made to wear clothing, and even now he dislikes the society of men. He speaks but only in reply to questions, and then it is with difficulty understood."

CANADIAN FORRESTS .- The grandure of the pine grove is a sight worth seeing; 200 trees upon an acre of land, the lowest stem of which before you come to a single branch, is 200 feet high. There is not a blade of grass growing at its foot, nor any brush or underwood whatever You may walk among them without any obstructions for miles, and in the heat of the day find a cooling shade and shelter from the piercing rays of the sun. It appears as if you were in a half twilight, and not a rustle, beyond what your own foot makes upon the decayed leaves strike upon your ears; no birds of any kind can be seen, nor any squirrels, chitmunks, or rabbits; all is still as death and solitary as a desert island. But let a fire be kindled, and carried by the wind into the upper branches of these pines, and a sight will appear which would appal the stoutest heart-the fire leaps from tree to tree with the rapidity of lightning, and progresses as fast as the wind, nearly as fast as a horse can gallop. You will then see a can-

opy of fire on the tops of the forest, and not a blaze below; indeed, a man might run underneath, when the fire is raging over his head, and if he took care to dash away the red ashes as they fell from the tops he would take no harm. As long as the forest is unbroken, the flames advance; if it approaches a clearing, the utmost exertion of the people is taxed to keep it from their fences and buildings; for let it catch hold at one end, and it will run along like a train of gunpowder, and everything upon the farm, being of a combustible nature, will share the same fate; and well it is for the farmer if his wife and children are safe from the devouring influence.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH. - The Boston Atlas says, that recent and wonderful improvements in the transmition of messages by the electric telegraph, have recently been exhibited in France. The instrument is the invention of M. Baine, is called an Electro Chemical telegraph, and conveys its messages in the very hand-writing of the person who sent them! It claims to have great advantages over the electromagnetic telegraphs in general use. While the latter transmit despatches at an average rate of of eight words per minute for each conducting wire, this new invention can transmit from 250 A committee of the to 400 words per minute. French Legislative Assembly, at the head of which was the celebrated astronomer Le Verrier, was appointed to investigate the meri's of this invention. They caused the experiments to be repeated in their presence. A message censisting of several thousand words was transmittep to Lille and back, along a single wire (the wire being united at Lille so as to carry back the message) at the rate of about 1500 letters, or nearly 400 telegraphic words per minute. The committee reported favorably on the project, and the Government ordered a set of apparatus to be constructed, to be placed in the first instance on the line between Paris and Calis. This line was completed in the early part of the last month, and its performance was witnessed by the correspondent of a London journal, from whose account of the discovery we gather our information. His own despatch, which would occupy about a column of the Atlas, was transmitted and written by the apparatus in his presence at the rate of 1200 letters per minute. The characters were perfectly distinct and legible and the dispatch was read from them also in his presence .- [Balt. American.

Commerce of St. Louis.

The press of business prevented the introduction of the following interesting statistics, being a Synopsis of the Commerce of our great metropolis, as set forth in the "Republican" of January 1, 1851.

The total receipts of Tobacco for the year have been 9055 hhds., being a decrease on those of the year before of 609

The total receipts of Lead have been 573,502 pigs; which shows a falling off from 1849 of 16,781 pigs. The product of this article has been gradually declining since 1845; and the home demand, and the price, as gradually increasing. For the greater part of the past year, the price of Upper mines lead has been \$4,25, and the market is now firm at \$4,38 1-2 to \$4,40 per 100 lbs.

The total receipts of Wheat are 876-753 sacks and 12,856 barrels; being an increase over 1849 of 29,539 bushels .-The price was highest in May, when it reached \$1,27; and was lowest in March, when it was down to 76 cents per bushel.

Total receipts of Flour, 825,070 bbls., which is a slight falling off from the year 1859. Present price \$4,25. Highest price during the year \$6,35, in June.— Lowest price, \$3,75, in August and October.

The receipts of Corn have been almost four times those of 1849; while the ruling rates have been almost double of that year. Total receipts 484,014 sacks; being an increase over those of 1849 of 341,832 sacks. Present value 50 a 55 centa.

Total receipts of Oats 348,716 sacksof Barley 34,744 sacks-of Whiskey,25-950 bbls, being less than in 1849 by 2-512 bbls.

Total receipts of Beef, 2,602, tierces, and 6,234 bbls.

Total receipts of Pork 1,873 tierces, and 101,562bbls. Number of hogs killed at St. Louis, 55,000, being only about

of the arrivals of Steamboats at St. Louis, from all the various rivers, gives the following result: from N. Orleans, 303; Ohio river. 493; Upper Mississippi, 633; Missouri river, 390; Illinois River, 788.

During the year 246 different boats arrived at St. Louis.

The Illinois river furnished over half a miliion sacks of wheat—almost double the amount from any other source, and one third more than any other sources all to gether.

DIAMOND DUST .- It is well known that in cutting a diamond,—the hardest substance in nature,—the dust is placed on the teeth of a saw to which it adheres and thus permits the instrument to make its way through the gem. To this dust is to be attributed solely the power of man to make brilliants from rough diamonds. From the dust is obtained the geometrical symmetry, which is one of the chief beauties of the mineral, and also that adamantine polish which nothing can injure or efface save a substance of its own nature. The power of the diamond upon steel is remarkable: it is known to paralize the magnet in some instances—and may there not be some peculiar operation upon steel with which philosophers have not yet taught us to be familiar? A diamond cast into a crucible of melted iron converts it into steel, and it is evident that the diamond dust for sharpening razors, knives and cutlery, is a novelty which is likely to command the attention of the public, whether or not it is agreed that there is any thing beyond the superior hardness of the dust over the steel to give it that keenness of edge that has surprised all who have used it .- [Cist's Advertiser.

"A FEATHER IN HIS CAP."-Among the ancient warriors it was customary to honor such of their followers as distinguished themselves in battle, by presenting them with a feather to wear on their caps, which, when not in armour, was the covering of their heads, and no one was permitted that privilege who had not at half the number of 1849. Present price least killed a man. The memory of this \$4,00 for hogs weighing 220 lbs.

Receipts of Lard. 17,925 tierces, 61, by the customary saying, when any per555 bbl., and 14,549 kegs. The Tables son has affected a meritorious action, that it will be "A feather in his cap."

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United States Navy.

From the recent sensible and suggestive Report of the Secretary to the Navy, we clip the following statistics:—

The vessels of the United States, consist of 7 ships of the line, 1 razee, 12 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, 5 steam frigates, 3 steamers of the first class, 3 steamers less than the first class, 5 storeships.

Of these there are in commission, 2 razee, 6 frigates, 15 sloops-of war, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, (Coast Survey,) 2 steam frigates, 1 steamer of the first class; 3 ships of the-line, as receiving ships, 1 steamer do. 1 sloop do.

There are also on the stocks and in progress of construction, but the work thereon now suspended, four ships of the line and two frigates.

To the foregoing may be added a contingent naval force of vessels owned by individuals, but built by contract with the Government and employed in the transportation of the mail, and liable in any emergency to be taken at valuation and converted into vessels of war, namely: Four steamers of the first class employed on the line between New York and Liverpool. A fifth is contracted for, but not yet constructed. One steamer of the class between New York and Panama. A second steamer on this line has been brought into use, but has not been finished so as to undergo inspection and be re-The contract on this line, as on that to Liverpool, provides for five steamships.

To supply the demands of the service in the construction, equipment, and repair of vessels of all descriptions, navy yards are established at—1. Portsmouth, New Hampshire; 2. Charlestown Massachusetts; 3. Brooklyn New York; 4 Philadelphia; 5. Washington; 6. Norfolk; 7. Pensecola; 8. Memphis.

The personnel of the navy, comprises 58 captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants 68 surgeons, 37 passed assistant surgeons, 43 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 11 masters in the line of promotion, and 464 passed and other midshipmen; to which is to be added, besides

other warrent officers, according to the annual appropriation for Ipay and subsistence, 7,500 petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys.

The capacity of the country to enlarge this force, whenever desirable, may be readily perceived by stating that we have now in the mercantile marine 3,00,000 of tons of shipping, an amount greater than that of any other nation of the world; and, according to ordinary estimate of six men to every 100 tons, there are in our merchant service 180,000 seamen. In this array of hardy mariners to recruit from, and in our vast resources for building, equipping, and arming ships of war, we posses the element of a naval power unsurpassed in the history of nations.

Among other improvements the Secretary recommends that a line for the transportation of the mails from San Francisco to Macao, Shanghai, or other points in Eastern Asia, either by steamers or sail vessels, be established. Such a line would furnish regular and early means of communication between our squadrons in the Pacific and the Chinas as, enabling their early co-operation whenever occasion may require, and would contribute much to the facilitation of commerce with the East.

On the subject of a substantial punishment for flogging, abolished at the last session of Congress, the Secretary seems at a loss, and suggests that a Committee shall take the testimony on oath of respectable and experienced seamen, as well as officers, in reference to a proper code of dicipline for the service, and especially in regard to the discretionary punishments to be imposed by officers in command of single ships.

We confess our disappointment and sorrow in not finding in this connection a recommendation for the abolition of the GROG RATIONS. It is admitted that drunkeness is the grand cause of offences requiring punishment; why then not lay the axe at the root of the cause?

A HUNGARIAN POSTMASTER.—Among the Post-offices recently established, is that of New Buda, Decatur county Iowa, of which General Ladislaus Ujhazy, late Governor of Comorn, has been appointed Post-master.

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THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

This department will be conducted by Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

TO MOTHERS-THE FIRST CHILD.

Mothers! on you devolves the early training of your offspring; and on the manner in which you discharge this duty depends the comfort of your family in most cases, and the present and eternal happiness of your children. If you take a wrong step with your first child, you may have much to perplex you in the management of your younger children. We will illustrate this by an example:

We know a youth who is a real trial to his parents, in consequence of their mismanagement in his earlier years. His mother was young and inexperienced, but very desirous that her son should be wisely and judiciously trained. Accordingly she read every thing that purported to give instruction on this, to her, all-important subject. Instead of keeping close to the oldest and best guide, she read much in new and popular magazines of "moral suasion," "the cruel use of the rod," &c.; and that when a child does wrong it should be persuaded to do better, and not act the tyrant by coercing it to obey; if it is determined to have its own way try some other new but gentle means. Thus, by the teachings of those who thought themselves wiser than Solomon was the mind of this young mother led astray. The child was either coaxed or hired to obey, or. as was often the case, he had his own way. As the mother grew wiser and older, she would have setraced her steps, but it was too late. The father, thinking his wife fully competent to manage the child left it almost wholly to her control, and the grandmother thought it very cruel to compel him to obey. The consequence has been that the child has grown to his present age a willful, passionate boy.

These parents have younger children, naturally mild and gentle, and easily managed, but when their fretful brother is among them, he turns their quiet play into noisy din and contention, the little ones trying to imitate him, and making his preserce almost unbearable. This boy is not vicious or immoral. He has many good qualities and if he had been properly trained he would have been a different youth. It is hoped that by the blessing of God, the instructions and precepts imparted to him, may lead him in the nar-

row way, yet he will always have trouble with his unsubdued will and passionate temper.

Young mothers! do not spoil your first-born, but do your whole duty by it. Make it obey, and do not suffer it to indulge in wilfullness or passion. Your own happiness and that of your children in a great measure depends upon your first child being obedient and gentle. May God give you strength to do your duty.

THE STUDENT, AND MERRY'S MUSEUM.

"Oh, mother! why don't the student come?" says little Mary and Henry both together; "we want to hear you read some of Aunt Eliza's pretty stories. When will it come?"

"I do not know, my children, what makes it so late this month, but I think that it will come soon."

Mary.—I shall be so glad when it does come.

Mother.—But here is Merry's Museum, just come from the postoffice. Let us see if there is not something for children in this? Oh, yes; here is a story for little folks like you.

Children .- Read it! read it!

We can see from this with what joy these excellent Magazines are received by the little ones. They afford them much happiness, and contain much that is useful and instructive, and we hope that they may be very widely circulated. Children want something to read as well as grown people, and parents should see that they have interesting and useful reading. In providing suitable books and periodicals for their children, parents do much towards their education.

"THE STUDENT" is published by Fowlers & Wells, New York city, Sidney Smith agent in St. Louis. Price, \$1 per annum.

"MERRY'S MUSEUM," is published by S. T. Allen & Co., 142 Nassau street, New York, and edited by S. G. Goodrich, Esq. Price, \$1 per annum, in advance.

MRS. WHITTLESEY'S MAGAZINE.

We have received the January number of Mrs. Whittlesey's "Mother's and Daughter's Magazine," and are much pleased with its contents. Mrs W. has been long and favorably known to us, and many of our readers, as the editor of The Mother's Magazine, which under her supervision, was the means of doing much good.

The "Mother's and Daughter's Magazine" is published by a son of Mrs. W. in New York city, at one dollar per annum. h

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—The Indiana convention, by a vote of 66 to 59, has the follow-

ing provision:
The real and personal property of women, whether owned before marriage or afterwards, acquired by purchase or gift, (other than from the husband in fraud of his creditors,) device, or descent, shall be and remain secured to them, under equitable conditions, by law.

STRENGTH IN WEAKNESS .- A man who undertakes to injure a woman, in America, gets a downfall, himself,-which shows the same provision of Providence, for the protection of the weak, that is shown in the following account of the weave-bird of India:

"This pretty creature thus contrives to elude its enemy, the squirrel. It weaves its nests of hay, closely intertwined, and in form like a steeple hive, with many winding passages round the various mouths of which are formed pent-houses with rims to carry off the rain. This structure is suspended on a thread so slender that the squirrel, however wistfully he may gaze on the prey within, dare not put his nose into it for fear of a tumble, while at same time the bird pops in and out perfecty secure.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation, than a human being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his crea-

ECONOMICAL LIGHT.

Let all scraps of fat, including even whatever bits may be left on the dinner plates, and all drippings be set in a cold place. When the crock is full, transfer the fat to an iron pot, filling it half way up with fat; and pour in sufficient cold water to reach the top. Set it over the fire, and skim it till the impurities are removed. Next pour the melted fat into a large broad pan of cold water, and set it away to cool. It will harden into a cake. Then take out the cake and put it in a cool place. When wanted for use, cut off a sufficient quantity

and it costs nothing but the trouble of preparing the fat. We highly recommend this piece of economy.

Beef Tea .- This is given to patients when very low, and has remained on the stomach when nothing else could, and succeeded when other means have failed.

Cut thin a pound of lean fresh beef, place it in a jar bottle, add a little salt, and place it for one hour in a kettle of boiling water. Then, straining it, a gill of pure, nourishing liquid will be obtained. Begin with a teaspoonful and increase it as the stomach will

TO TAKE PAINT OFF OF CLOTHES .- Rub with spirits of turpentine, or of wine, either will answer if the paint is just on. But if it is allowed to harden, nothing will remove it but spirits of turpentine rubbed on with perseverance. Use a soft sponge or a soft rag.

Water Gas .- Paine's Patent and Competition against him.—Henry H. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., has received, by the last steamer from England, his letters patent, which secure to him and his associate the benefits to be derived for his grand discovery by the people of Great Britain. Mr. Paine seems to have met with a successful competitor, however, in Paris. The Paris Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in his letter of the 18th December, says:

The process of making pure gas from water has been discovered! The problem is solved. We saw proofs in abundance that a most brilliant white light, and intense heat, can be produced from it with perfect ease and the greatest economy .-Not to annoy your readers with technical details, it is sufficient to say-that by the decomposition of water, by a simple and cheap process, pure hydrogen gas is produced, which can be conveyed in pipes, and employed in precisely the same way as ordinary gas. Upon turning a stopcock and applying a match, it burns instantly with a blueish flame, not unlike alcohol. This is its natural state, and I believe Mr. Paine, of whose failure we melt by the fire till it becomes liquid, and then fill the lamp with it, as with lard. It will give a clear bright light, quite equal to that of lard, and better than whale oil, invention.

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THE BISHOP AND THE BIRDS.

A Bishop who had for his arms two fieldfairs with the motto, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" thus explains the matter to an intimate friend:—

"Fifty or sixty years ago, a liitle boy resided at a little village near Dillengen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent to the woods to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older, his father taught him to pick juniper berries, and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them for making hollands. Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys of about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He was quite aware it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; he often passed the whole day thinking, whilst he was gathering the berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster in hope of getting some lessons. One day as he was going sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school trying to set a bird trap, and he asked one what it was for. The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of field-fares, and that they were setting a trap to catch some. This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a greet number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt he could catch some.

The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood he had the great delight to catch two field-fares. He put them in the basket, and tying an old handkercheif over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door, he saw the two little boys who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the school master's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, and how he had caught the birds to bring them as a present to

"A present, my boy!" cried the schoolmaster, "you do not look as if you could make presents Tell me your price and I will pay you, and thank you besides."

"I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please," said the boy.

The schoolmaster looked at the boy who stood before him, with bare head and feet and ragged trousers that reached only half down his legs. "You are a singular boy!" said he, "but if you will not take money you must tell me what I can do for you; as I cannot accept your present without doing something for it in return. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Oh, yes!" said the boy, you can do for me what I should l.ke better than anything else."

"What is that?" as the schoolmaster smilling.
"Teach me to read," cried the boy, falling on
his kuees. "Oh, dear kiud sir, teach me to read!"

The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him at his leisure hours, and learned so rapidly that the schoolmaster reccommended him to a nobleman residing in the neighborhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in mind as in birth patronized the poor boy, and sent him to school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities; and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors, he adopted two fieldfares as his arms

"What do you mean?" cried the bishop,s

"I mean," returned the bishob, with a smile, "that the poor was MYSELF."—[Tales for Young People, by Miss Landor.

HINTS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

If any young woman waste in trivial amusements, the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all if they ever should be mothers, when they feel their inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they find ignorance severe mortification and a real evil. Let this animate their industry, and let a modest opinion of their capacities be an encouragement to them in their endeavors after knowledge. A moderrte understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the

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task of governing and instructing and interesting a family; it is often from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the sincerest pleasures, which would remain when almost every other orsakes them, of which neither misfortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.—

Mrs. Chapone.

A SAGACIOUS HORSE.

A long time ago there was a story current of a little boy, he must have been a good little boy, who had wandered from his way, and being benighted, gave himself up to despair when a pretty white pony kneeled down before him and looked wishfully in his face as if inviting him to mount. The little boy did so, and speedily as if on the wings of the wind he was carried to his lost home. This story is checkmated by the following incident from the Long Point Advocate of last week:

"A few days since, as we were leaving our residence on our usual morning visit to the Advocate office, a sorrel horse belonging to us galloped up and caught our arm add made an attempt to pull us in the direction he wished to go. He then left and went off at a quick gait towards a pasture on our farm about a quarter of a mile distant from our residence. In a few minutes he approached us again, making an unusual noise, and seemed by his actions to desire us to follow him. This we did, and when we reached the pasture we observed the mate of the horse entangled in a bridge which had broken through with him. After we had extricated his companion from his dangerous position, the horse which had given us notice of his companion's danger came up and rubbed his head against us, showing evident signs of great satisfaction.

To LIGHT MATCHES IN DAMP WEATHER.—
It may be useful to our readers to know that matches, when too damp to be used in the ordinary way, can be ignited by rubbing them gently, for a few seconds upon a piece of cork.

To Take Mildew out of Linen.—Take soap and rup it well; then scrape some fine chalk and rub that also in the linen; lap it on the grass; as it dries wet it a little, and it will soon ceme out

GEESE.

A Goose is more easily raised than any other domestic bird of our experience. Here is the simple course we pursue:

Feed the geese kept for breeders, moderately well all winter with a mixture of grain and boiled roots. Provide a warm, dry, well-sheltered place for setting; and when the goose is on the nest, give her regular daily food, principally of cooked vegetables, lest she should get costive, and plenty of fresh, clean water. When sitting, a goese does not eat nor drink so much as ordinarily. If she inclines to come off the nest, let her do so; and even let her go to the water and swim and dive toher heart's content. She is only taking a necessary ablution; and as to the idea that she will get wet and chill the eggs on her return, it is all nonsense. Who ever saw moisture adhere to the feathers of a well fed, healthy

After the goslings are hatched, let them run with the goose on grass, but be careful that they are not exposed to wet, the first week of their existence; after that, there is little danger, unless the cold be particularly cold and enduring. With a small allowance of boiled vegetables, mush, or oats, the flock will do well the first fortnight; after that, they will subsist almost entirely on grass and in the water. In the jall, feed well with boiled vegetables and grain, and they will soon be sufficiently fat for the market.

In order to guard against sats, minks, weasles, and other vermin, the goslings should be penned every night, till nearly half grown, within a tight board or iron-wire fence, the latter is much the best, about three feet high. Be particularly there is no hole in nor under the fence, that a rat or weasel can crawl through; and the fence must be so constructed that they cannot climb over it.—Am. Ag.

THE CULTURE OF FRUIT.—Downing says that "fine fruit is the most perfect union of the useful and beautiful, that knows." It is alike the luxurary of prince and peasant—of the Peesident and pathmaster. If we include pumkins and water-melons, it is the cheapest kind of food. Nothing is more wholesome than well ripened fruit in mederate quanties. Many words, however are not wanting, to convince any one of the excellence or deliciousness of fruit, if we can only present him a dish of appricots, or a quart of strawbesrios and cream.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. Louis, Feb. 4, 1860.

HEMP-Sales have been dull of late, but former prices have been fully maintained, and we quote \$90 a \$110 per ton.

WHEAT-75 to 78 cts., sacks included.

FLOUR—We quote good country superfine at \$3 85; choice \$3 90; second brand City mills \$3 95; extra do. \$4 50 to \$4 75 per bbl.

CORN-50 to 52 cents, sacks included.

OATS-50 to 53 cents, sacks included. In demand.

PORK-Mess \$10 50 to \$11 00.

LARD-\$7 25 to \$7 75 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER-At retail, good table butter has been seling from 20 to 25 cents per lb.

CHEESE-7 cents per lb.

GROCERIES-Rio Coffee, 11 to 12 cents, wholesale; sugar 54 to 5 7-8c do; molasses 27 to 29c. do.

DRIED FRUIT-Apples 872 to 90c; peaches \$1 00 to \$1 25, per bushel.

BEESWAX-18 to 21c.

FLAXSEED-\$1 per bushel, at retail.

HOGS—As the packing season is rapidly approaching to a close, the transactions in this department become less interesting. The demand, however continues good, ane for corn fed hogs weighing 200 lbs. and upwards buyers pay \$4 a \$4 10 per 100 lbs. net.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

We expressed the belief, a few days ago, that agriculture would soon become a profitable pursuit in California. A correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer, writing from San Francisco, under date of November 15, confirms our opinion. He says :- "With all the changes so rapidly made here, none appear greater than those of opinions, formerly entertained, of the agriculture, resources, and capacity of this State. Last year nearly all attention was diverted to gold; but an occasional instance was met with of agricultural experiments. Such as prosecuted this branch of employment have however, been most agreeably disappointed, and their toils most richly rewarded. One instance is that of a farmer, some fifteen miles north of San Jose, on the east side the bay, who, from about 100 acres of potatoes at the present market rates, will receive for a crop of potatoes merely, about \$150 to \$180,000. This to be sure, is not by any means common in extent, but there are several whose labours, though in a much smaller way, are equally well repaid; and next year we look for a more general attention to this lucrative employment of labor and means. The military commandant of this army division hav, ing estimated the value of the climate, and other advantages of residence, has, I learn, bought himself a splendid farm plat of 1000 acres on the Sonoma Creek, and will build there forthwith.

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His staff have also followed his example, and you may now calculate that the whole valley, so salubrious and enchanting, will be under fence ere long, and the highway of the native equestrian be narrowed amazingly.

THE VALLEY FARMER,

CONTENTS OF NO. 2, VOL. 3,

February, 1851.

Culture of Flax	page 45
The Editor on Foot	46
Homestead Exemption	47
Notes on the month	48
Kendall,s churn; to make butter in t winter; Scours in sheep	he 49
Agricultural college; cheap ice house; l	big
throat	50
How to be miserable	54
The Republican building	55
Profit of Farming east and west, the Ro	
The Plow	57
Osage Orange hedges, the other side; pip	59
for water	60
Dairy stock; Woodland	61
Agricultural furnaces	62
A dairy in Orleans Co., N. Y.; A Bure	an
of Agriculture	63
Railroads	64
Things that cost nothing	67
The soil and the air; food for the sick	72
Boy found in a wolf's den; Canadian Fo	
ests; Electro-chemical telegraph	73
Commerce of St. Louis; Diamond Du	st;
A feather in his cap	74
U. S. Navy; Hungarian post master	75
Geese; the culture of fruit	79
Agriculture in California; St. Louis Ma	17-
ket; Contents	80
SCIENCE AND ART-	
The Hydraulic Ram	51
Agricultural Geology	54
EDUCATION—	4571817
Hints to Schoolmasters; The teacher w	
understood human nature	65
CHILDREN AND YOUTH-	e~
Bad boys in church; A Siberian winter THE GARDEN—	67
Remarks for the month	68
New currants	69
THE ORCHARD—	09
Economy of fruit	69
Planting apple trees	70
EDITORIAL	
Notices; Postage Bill; House of Refuge	71
HE FAMILY CIRCLE-	
To Mothers, the first born; the Studen	
and Merry's Museum; Mrs. Whittle	
sey's Magazine	76
Rights of Women; Strength in Weaknes	5,
Economical Light; Receipts; Water	
Gas The Bisnop and the birds; Hints for your	77
ladies	78
Sagacious horse; to light matches in dam	10
weathers to take milder out of line	P